

COVINGTON & BURLING

888 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE: (202) 293-3300

TWX: (202) 965-0673

TELEX: 89-593

CABLE: COVLING

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN
JOHN G. LAYLIN
FONTAINE C. BRADLEY
EDWARD BURLING, JR.
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JOHN T. SAPIENZA
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NEWMAN T. HALVORSON, JR.
HARVEY M. APPLEBAUM
MICHAEL S. HORNE

June 14, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

On June 6, you called my office, responding to my letter of the previous day, with the proposal that you would pay the entire principal amount of your debt to Miss Saltonstall plus accrued interest, by check dated June 21. I was away from the office, I learned of your communication when I checked in by phone, and I arranged for you to be notified that the offer was accepted and that the amount of the check required would be \$2,417.67 (comprising principal balance at April 17 of \$2,391.76 plus interest to June 21 of \$25.91) You then advised my secretary that the check would be in the mail to us the following day, June 7th. The check has not been received.

Although you have once again failed to keep your side of the bargain, we will keep ours to the following extent: if payment in full for the foregoing amount is effectively made by June 21, we will not file suit; if it is not so made, suit will be filed on June 22. As to effective payment, a post-dated check will no longer suffice. Either a check must have been received, deposited and cleared prior to the 21st or the check received on that day must be a Certified, Treasurer's, or Cashier's Check.

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
June 14, 1972
Page two

As I have previously emphasized to you, the expense of my services in preparing a complaint, and of any time required to be spent in pursuing it, will be on your account.

Very truly yours,

David B Isbell

David B. Isbell

DBI/fms

cc: Miss Patricia Saltonstall

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JOHN VANDERSTAR
NEWMAN T. HALVORSON, JR.
HARVEY M. APPLEBAUM
MICHAEL S. HORNE

June 5, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Since we talked by phone on April 18, there have been two further defaults by you with respect to your obligation on your note held by Miss Saltonstall. First, despite the undertaking you then made to make an additional payment late in May which would cover the insufficiency of your May payment, no such payment has been received by me. Secondly, there has also been no payment received with respect to June.

This will formally advise you that Miss Saltonstall has once more, pursuant to the terms of the note, declared all installments due and payable. This means, Mr. Hobson, that the remaining principal on the note, which as of April 17 was \$2,391.76, plus interest from that date, is due and payable right now. If payment is not forthcoming, then a suit will of course have to be filed. Any further legal expense incurred by Miss Saltonstall in connection with the note, also pursuant to the terms of the note, will be on your account.

Very truly yours,

David B. Isbell

David B. Isbell

DBI/fms

cc: Miss Patricia Saltonstall

LAW OFFICES OF
DOWDEY, LEVY & COHEN

LANDON G. DOWDEY
S. DAVID LEVY
NEIL J. COHEN

2812 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
202 965-1144

September 16,. 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Julius:

I read your memorandum to me (with copies to my partners) dated September 8, 1971 on the stated subject, "Excessive and Ridiculous Charges For Work Done by Mr. Dowdey in Connection with THE DAMNED INFORMATION and Other Projects."

I think we should notice, at the very outset, that both of the rather old letters, or bills, you complain about, namely one dated April 9, 1971 for \$1,455 and the other dated June 25, 1971 for \$12,204 were addressed and sent to WIQE in exactly the manner and form you requested; and that but for your request these bills would not have been sent to WIQE in these forms or any other.

More specifically, the bill dated April 9, 1971 in the amount of \$1,455 represents the balance due our firm for actual cash disbursements (not fees) paid out by us in connection with your case against the Board of Elections. We have not charged, and do not expect to charge, any fee for our services in that case; however, you personally agreed to reimburse us for all expenses we incurred. From time to time, and at your request, bills have been sent to and paid by other individuals and organizations, including the Statehood Party and WIQE. WIQE paid \$500 on account of this bill, leaving a current balance of \$955. Additional expenses have been incurred in this case, but not yet billed.

September 16, 1971

Mr. Hobson

Page 2

The bill of June 25, 1971 for \$12,204 was also billed to WIQE at your request and in exactly the format you specified; namely a statement of what THE DAMNED INFORMATION would have cost had the research and writing been done in a normal way by a team of law students working under professional supervision. Of course it was not done that way. This immense research and writing job was done in only a few short weeks with law students, secretaries, and lawyers in our firm, including myself, working around the clock. It was done that way so that you could show Cummings Engine a respectable looking book to justify renewal of a \$25,000 grant to WIQE. Because of the haste made necessary by your purpose, we were not permitted to make corrections and rewrites.

It was specifically understood that the book would be entirely rewritten by us after presentation to Cummings Engine and you would not distribute or publicize it without such revisions. Having first prevented corrections and revisions by us, you then, contrary to our express understanding, publicized and distributed this book knowing full well that it was highly inadequate professionally. Your complaint about errors in citations is therefore a considerable puzzlement to us, especially in light of the much larger errors—misplaced texts and extensive omissions which resulted from your failure to submit page proof to us before printing.

Nobody has greater cause for complaint about the errors in the book than I, and I do not need a law student working under your supervision to tell me about the problem. Even though our firm wrote this book from cover to cover (with the exception of the six pages on the school cases, your revisions of my introduction, and "A Parting Word") I am grateful that my name does not appear on its cover.

If the bill we submitted to you is too much, then the \$25,000 grant WIQE obtained from Cummings Engine to do this work was twice too much; and if, on the basis of the work we did for you the grant is increased to \$50,000, then Cummings Engine will have been deceived fourfold. \$12,000 is a reasonable charge for a study such as this; and had we been permitted to revise and rewrite as planned, the book would have been worth far more because it would have been saleable on the commercial market.

September 16, 1971

Mr. Hobson

Page 3

But quite apart from what the book we wrote for you is worth, the agreement we made when you came to me in desperate need of a study to justify renewal of your organization's grant was that we would be partners in the venture. At that time I was informed that the grant would be \$25,000, and you, not me, suggested that my fair share would be \$10,000. Now that you expect \$50,000, I must suffer for your new prosperity.

No one knows better than you that I never stop to count the cost or ask the price for my services in public interest matters. If we billed you for our professional time, for example, in the election cases (which are still pending), it would be many many times the charges for THE DAMNED INFORMATION; and if we billed you for the criminal case we represented you in, that too would be a considerable amount as would be the innumerable occasions on which you sought and obtained my professional advice about a number of other things. I have not charged you, just as I have not charged many others, both famous and not so famous, because I believe in agitation, and recognize that those who engage in it can seldom afford to pay the fees of experienced trial and appellate lawyers. It is quite another thing, however, when protest begins to pay off to the tune of \$25,000 and \$50,000 payments to you for work done by me.

With respect to the work you have done in two other cases in which I am involved, namely the Black Panther jury selection case, and the Payne bus fare discrimination case, you are perfectly aware that these are both cases in which my clients have not, and never will, pay me a fee.

In the Black Panther jury selection case, the defendants are indigent, and three other lawyers beside me were appointed to defend. Whatever compensation we receive will be paid by the government at a very modest rate fixed by the court, and most of the time we have spent and will continue to spend on this case will not be compensated for at all. I explained to you at the court house that we would submit a bill for your professional services in that case to the court when the case was completed but that the maximum

September 16, 1971

Mr. Hobson

Page 4

amount the court could allow under the law was \$300 for the work of any expert witness. If you go ahead with this case and testify as an expert, we will submit such a bill.

The bus fare case, originated by Tom Payne, Marion Barry, Sam Abbott and a lot of other friends of yours and mine, has been carried on by me for five years without ever having been paid a fee, and without even being reimbursed for expenses. In that case, I explained to both you and Mr. Phil Patterson, who has done the major part of the recent professional work on this case, that if we are successful, and after the case is finally resolved, we expect to submit a claim for services, and that when we do so, we will submit a claim on your behalf and on behalf of Mr. Patterson and on behalf of many others who have worked on that case. We will abide by that agreement.

I fail to see, however, what either of these cases has to do with your obligation to reimburse us for out of pocket expenses in your election cases, and to pay us out of the proceeds of the Cummings Engine grant our fair share.

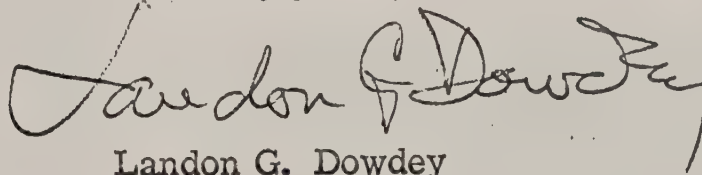
In the spirit of compromise, and without prejudice to our right to assert a higher claim against you, WIQE, and Cummings Engine, we will agree to accept in settlement at this time, (a) your unconditional promise to pay us on or before October 15, 1971, the sum of \$955 as settlement in full of our bill to WIQE of April 9, 1971; and (b) in addition, the sum of \$7,500 as settlement in full for services to date in the research and writing of THE DAMNED INFORMATION, it being understood that the latter payment of \$7,500 is conditional on receipt of a grant by WIQE from Cummings Engine (regardless of the amount of such a grant), and with the further understanding that said \$7,500 shall be paid within a week after WIQE's receipt of such grant.

Since the sum of \$7,500 represents the amount you told me last week would be the minimum you would pay me for my work on THE DAMNED INFORMATION when you receive the expected Cummings Engine grant, I trust you will have no reluctance to confirm this in writing. You can do so by endorsement of the enclosed memo and returning it to us on or before Wednesday, September 22, 1971.

September 16, 1971
Mr. Hobson
Page 5

I hope this solution is acceptable to you and that we can put this matter behind us and get on with more important things.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Landon G. Dowdey". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first name "Landon" being larger and more prominent than the last name "Dowdey".

Landon G. Dowdey

The Washington Institute
for Quality Education
1319 Fourth Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson,

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to work as a consultant in the evaluation of the research project on education that you are now conducting.

I will like to inform you that I will not be in Washington until the 16th of September. At that time I will be able to participate in the evaluation.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Roberto Baquerizo". The script is cursive and somewhat stylized, with the first name "Roberto" and last name "Baquerizo" clearly distinguishable.

Roberto Baquerizo

August 10, 1972

Mr. Roberto Baquerizo
3706 15th St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017

Dear Mr. Baquerizo:

Thank you for your interest in participating this summer in our research project on education in the District of Columbia. Since these are temporary positions, we have completely filled the few jobs that were available. However, I am impressed with your experience and concerns for the Spanish-speaking youth in this community and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss with you the results of our survey and how they relate to this important group.

By mid-September we should have sufficient data to begin to evaluate some important areas of education. At that time I would like to call you and perhaps you would be able to work with us for three or four days as a consultant to take a look at the results of what we have done and give me your opinion of how close we are in recommending procedures which will be helpful to the total community of students.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH/jb

July 7, 1972.

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute
For Quality Education.

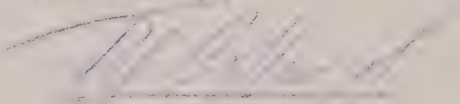
Dear Mr. Hobson:

A friend of mine has told me, that you will be conducting a research project on education in the District of Columbia, and I would like to participate in such a project.

I am graduating as a Bachelor in Sociology from Catholic University of America, and I have worked extensively for two years with Spanish-Speaking youth in the Mount Pleasant area. Through my work, I have learned about the school situation, and its relation with our youth. In the programs I have contributed to design, we had always in mind to supplement the schools deficiencies in coping with the problems of the youth. In my thesis, I choose the school as a point of analysis of the acculturation process of the Spanish-Speaking Youth.

As you can see for these reasons, I am very much interest in the work you intend to accomplish. I would appreciate very much and opportunity to talk to you personally.

Sincerely,



Roberto Baquerizo.

ROBERTO BAQUERIZO
3706 15th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017.
Phone 832-0763.

PERSONAL

Born January 8, 1950, Ecuador, South America.
Citizenship Ecuadorian Citizen.
Health Good.

EDUCATION

May, 1962-Jan. 1968	Cristobal Colon High School, Diploma B.A. in Humanities, Guayaquil, Ecuador.
May, 1968-Jan. 1969	University of Guayaquil. One year, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Psychology Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Feb. 1969-May, 1969	E.L.S. Language Center, Certificate, English. Washington, D.C.
June, 1969- 1972	The Catholic University of America. B.A. Sociology. Washington, D.C. Thesis: Process of Acculturation in the Spanish Speaking Community of Washington, D.C. Candidate to M.A. in Sociology, Urban Communities.

LANGUAGES Spanish, English.

EXPERIENCE

Jan. 1971-June, 1972	D.C. Department of Recreation, Roving Leader Program, Washington D.C. Roving Leader Aide. Programming and directing Latin American Youth Programs. And Counseling.
June, 1970-Jan. 1971	Opportunity Project for Education Now. H.E.W. Washington D.C. Counselor. Placing High School Spanish Speaking Youth in Colleges of the U.S.
April, 1968-Jan. 1969	Junta de Beneficencia. Guayaquil, Ecuador. Assistant Finance Administrator. Accounts Payable and Receivable, Financial Reports.
Jan. 1968- March, 1968	Compania Distribuidora Nacional S.A. Guayaquil, Ecuador. Supervisor. Supervising group crews in various divisions of the Fishing Industry.

CONFERENCES AND AFFILIATIONS

May, 1972	Youth Representative in the hearings of the Interdepartmental Council to Coordinate All Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs. Testify on Proposed National Objectives for National Juvenile Delinquency Programs.
Nov. 1971	Youth Representative at the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, of the Interdepartmental Council. Committee of Education.
Nov. 1971	National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. Latin American Committee.

April, 1968- Jan. 1969	Junta Archidiocesana de Guayaquil, Youth Section. Guayaquil, Ecuador. Coordinator and Counselor.
May, 1967- Jan. 1968	The Inter-Schools (30) Magazine, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Director of Staff. Emphasis on Communication media of internal problems that existed in the Community.
May, 1962- Jan. 1968	Oratorio Salesiano, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Instructor for twenty boys, (7-18 ages). Instructing in Academic and Vocational Courses (Religion, Grammar, History) for the underprivileged youth.
May, 1967- Jan. 1968	Cristobal Colon High School, Guayaquil, Ecuador. President of Student Council, Duties of a President, and also editing the school paper, sometimes submitting articles.

MAJOR PAPERS

Urbanization, Acculturation and Identification in Latin America

Patterns of adjustment of different communities to the urban
Ghetto.

REFERENCES

Fr. Ovid Pecharroman
Professor of Philosophy in Great Falls College, Great Falls (Montana)
Washington, D.C. Phone: 832 42 17

Jane Fernandez
Research Associate, Catholic University, Bureau of Social Research.
752 9th St. S.E. # 102. Washington D.C., 20003.
Phone 635 54 51

Dr. Rodrigo Crespo.
1137 Pipestem, Potomac, Md.
Phone 762 35 70

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 10, 1972

Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor-Commissioner
District of Columbia
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Washington:

The Superintendent of Schools, on January 6, 1972, briefed the Board of Education and public on the current financial status of the FY 1973 budget for the public schools. The Board will have public hearings on January 11, a public Budget Committee meeting on January 17, and a public Board meeting on January 19.

In accordance with requests for the prompt submission of the FY 1973 budget, the Board hopes to take final action on the budget on January 19. In order properly to plan the Board's FY 1973 budget, obviously the Board must know precisely its projected financial status at the end of FY 1972.

While we do know our FY 1972 appropriation and projected expenditures, we do not know our cumulative deficit (if any) for fiscal years 1970 and 1971. We also need the latest (December 1971) accounting run for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 to show any possible additional charges or reimbursements being made for those two fiscal years. We have an estimate from public school sources, but also will need a figure from you on which we can absolutely rely so that our planning for FY 1973 will not be in doubt.

I am certain that your reconciliation of the Board's cumulative deficit through the end of FY 1971 (if any) is readily at hand. I would appreciate your letting me know the District Government's position as to what the Board's cumulative deficit (regular operating budget only) is in advance

of the Budget Committee meeting on January 11 if possible.
If you have any questions concerning this request, please
let me know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bardyl R. Tirana".

Bardyl R. Tirana, Chairman
Committee on the Budget



BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 27, 1972

BY HAND

Honorable Walter Washington
The District Building

Dear Mayor Washington:

On January 22, 1972, you released the Mayor's Task Force report on the financial status of the D. C. public schools. The report projected a \$3 million deficit for FY 1972 unless substantial cuts were promptly made by the Board of Education in its present level of operations.

On January 26, 1972, a meeting was scheduled between the Board and the chairman of the Task Force, your deputy budget director, to discuss the report. The deputy budget director at the meeting took the position that he was not authorized by you to release any of the supporting data for the report nor to answer any questions unless each Board member agreed to secrecy.

The position taken by the deputy budget director was unfortunate. You had made your report public. And public school expenditures are certainly public business. If the report is to be worthy of credibility, the supporting data for it should be available for open examination and questioning not only to Board members but to the public.

Independently I had learned that some of the assumptions of the Task Force, not stated in the report, may have been that Board would not fill the desperately needed special education teaching positions just authorized and funded by the Congress, and the very many classroom teaching vacancies throughout the regular schools. In my opinion the refusal to fill these

would be crippling to the public schools and should have been unnecessary if the public school administration and yours had been open about public school finances.

The deputy budget director's position on secrecy forced me to leave the meeting. Had I been present, I would have been gagged and muzzled in attempting to point out the disastrous consequences of the assumptions which may underlie the Task Force report. Some of the consequences which should be publicly explored are as follow:

1. After a long battle by the citizens of the District of Columbia, the Congress has recognized our special education needs, and has authorized and funded more special education positions than we even asked for. Can we now turn around, only one month after Congressional action, and use money specifically provided for special education to make up administrative overruns?
2. The original submission of the FY 1972 budget contemplated a cut of 600 teachers out of the classrooms. The Board on August 12, 1971 directed restoration of 300 of these teaching positions. On September 2, 1971, the Board was advised that the administration would restore the 300 positions by restoration of 131 positions in the regular budget and the balance in federally funded budgets. The administration never carried out this action and it should be carried out now to provide the needed support in the classrooms.
3. Not only are we now 600 positions below the FY 1971 level in classroom teachers, but existing vacancies are not being filled as they arise. Neither the public school nor city administrations has advised us of the extent of the vacancies. These vacancies are crippling the heart of the instructional program and should be filled immediately. The existing administrative overrun should be solved by cuts in administration, not by cuts in the classroom as are apparently contemplated by the public school and city administrations.
4. The failure to fill teaching vacancies probably is violating the constitutional and statutory rights of many children. Vacancies probably are arising more heavily in schools in less affluent neighborhoods. If they are not promptly filled, the school system will

probably be in violation of the decree of the United States District Court in Hobson v. Hansen, if it is not already in violation. If the programmed level of classroom services is not maintained inviolate, the public school and city administrations will once more throw the city schools into a need for chaotic teacher transfers.

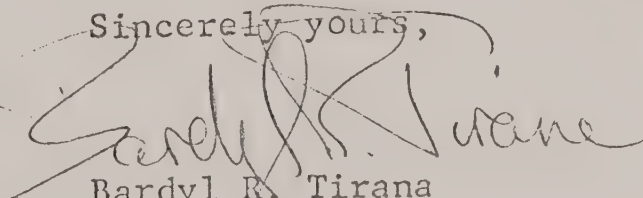
5. The public school budget, as approved by the Congress is now being flaunted by the failure to fill teaching positions. There is not now, and has not been, authority to take direct services out of the classroom to finance the administrative overruns.

Somewhere along the line, the vicious circle must be broken. Every time a financial problem has arisen in public education, the children and the classrooms have been the first to suffer. The administration keeps the financial information secret until the last possible moment, and then takes the position that there is no choice but to make the children suffer. And the Board and public have gone along.

This time a firm line must be drawn. There must be no cuts in the classroom. Teaching vacancies should immediately be filled. Special education funds should be used for special education and not for administrative overruns. And if the administration is not living within its budget, it should solve the problem within the administration and not at the direct expense of children.

So that I may be in a position intelligently to consider the Task Force report, I would appreciate your releasing the supporting documentation to me at the earliest possible time. I think that the information should also be made available to the public, whose informed opinion would be valuable.

Sincerely yours,



Bardyl R. Tirana
Member-at-Large, D. C. Board
of Education

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON
GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 31, 1972

Dr Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools
Presidential Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Dr. Scott:

For the information of all Board members, I want to summarize our Thursday discussion on the steps to our decision on the budget deficit:

1. Information requested by the Board on all positions, and all funds (regular and federal) with both detail and summaries would be ready by Tuesday, February 1, A. M. (Attached is copy of the original request). In addition, staff indicated that they were preparing basic information on the 03, or non-personnel expenditures.
2. Recommendations from the Superintendent on steps to relieve the deficit, alternations that include funding special education, and appropriate changes in the 1973 budget and any immediate accounting reforms, were to be prepared using this information. Hopefully, such recommendations would be available by close of business on Friday, February 4.
3. Monday, February 7 at 7:30 p.m., the Board Budget Committee would meet on the recommendations, making a draft report to the Board at a conference Tuesday.
4. The Board would act on the recommendations on Wednesday February 9.
5. You would inform the Mayor of these steps and others taken to comply with the Task Force report.

Since our discussion, it seemed wise to ask the Mayor's Task Force for a detailed accounting as of December 31, 1971 of all accounts that D. C. Government operates but that are charged to our budget, specifically general maintenance and substantial repairs that are in the operating budget. Unless you have any objection, I will do so today.

Members who have been appointed to the Committee since Thursday have indicated the following concerns:

1. That any solutions to the deficit clearly use the top Board priority of classroom oriented expenditures.
2. That they take into consideration any steps necessary to remain in compliance with the Wright decree.
3. That they consider the possibility of transferring to schools the many top teaching personnel in downtown positions.

If you have any amendments or changes to this summary, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Martha S. Swaim
Martha S. Swaim
Chairman
Budget Committee

MSS:mw

cc: Board Members
Budget Office
Mr. Koontz
Dr. Henley
Data Processing
Mr. Chaikin
City Council

WRC-TV

NBC OWNED STATIONS, A DIVISION OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC

4001 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016, EMERSON 2-4000

June 12, 1972

BRYSON B. RASH
Manager, Editorial Services

Mr. Julius Hobson
Executive Director
Institute of Quality Education
300 'M' Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

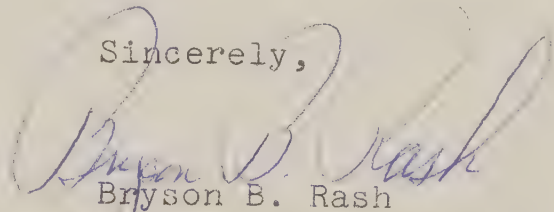
Dear Mr. Hobson:

WRC-TV recently broadcast an editorial on a subject which we believe is of interest to you.

As part of our editorial function, we try to inform those who approve our position on community issues as well as those who oppose.

We hope the enclosed editorial material will be informative to you and we appreciate any comment you may have.

Sincerely,



Bryson B. Rash
Manager
Editorial Services

BBR/bb
encl:

WRC-TV^{NB}4 Editorial

"City Council Vacancies"

Volume Five, Number Seventy-Six

Bdcast: June 9 & 12, 1972

The Reverend Jerry Moore resigned from the City Council March 17th to seek the Republican nomination for D.C. Delegate. The Council has been operating with one vacancy since that time. It now appears that the confirmation of Councilwoman Margaret Haywood as a Judge of the D.C. Superior Court is imminent and there are reports that as many as two other members of the Council may be leaving soon.

The President should start now considering possible replacements. Last year it took him six months to fill a vacant seat and that should not happen again.

WRC-TV has some suggestions. The Rev. Moore has a distinguished record of service to the city and to the Council and deserves reappointment. Only one woman now sits on the Council. Additional women should be appointed.

We also feel the political makeup of the Council in the recent past violates the spirit as well as the letter of the 1967 reorganization law that created the body. It directed that it "shall be made up with a view toward achieving a Council membership which will be broadly representative of the District of Columbia community." WRC-TV doesn't feel that a 6 to 3 ratio of Republicans to Democrats is very representative when the registered voter rolls show the community's partisan preference to be 6-1 Democratic. Some consideration should also be given the independent voter and the statehood party.

Of course, the best solution to a full, fair and equitable local government would be to let the people decide. That, however, is in the future. So, for the time being, WRC-TV can only recommend and urge the President to plan carefully and fill vacancies quickly.

May 3, 1972

Mr. Noyes Scott
WRC-TV
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scott:

This is to verify and clarify our conversation of May 2, 1972.

On April 28, 1972, Mr. Wilkerson visited me to advise me that you had offered to employ him to produce "Consumer Guidelines" at a compensation of one hundred dollars (\$100) per show. He said that he counter-offered by asking to produce and direct the program. At the time, I advised him that I had no problem with the offer since we had discussed it prior to his termination. However, after giving careful consideration to the controversy surrounding his termination and the fact that it led to the offer, I decided that the underlying implementation of this offer could be detrimental to "Consumer Guidelines" and NCIC. I advised Mr. Wilkerson, on April 28, 1972, that I could not accept him as a producer under the present set of circumstances. I informed him that I would advise you of my decision on May 1, 1972.

I truly regret this decision, however, it is necessary since Mr. Wilkerson has consistently stated that his primary concern was WRC's assumption of its responsibility to this community and WRC's use of its Black employees to develop programs that adequately reflect the desires, standards, and values of this community. This also happens to be NCIC's objective in the production of "Consumer Guidelines". Unfortunately, Mr. Wilkerson's employment has become an intimate part of this issue.

Mr. Noyes Scott
Page 2
May 3, 1972

I advised Mr. Paro, on April 24, 1972, that as a Black man, I regret that Mr. Wilkerson desires re-employment with WRC. I personally believe that this desire demeans Mr. Wilkerson's expressed purpose. However, when Mr. Wilkerson advised me that he desired his job back, I discussed this matter with Mr. Paro who advised me, on the above date, that there was a possibility that Mr. Wilkerson could be re-employed if he agreed to comply with the specification of his responsibilities. Later that afternoon, Mr. Paro advised me that he had discussed this matter with Mr. Wilkerson and he had agreed. But, Mr. Paro indicated that he could not make any decision until Mr. Bolden returned.

The above posture would have reduced Mr. Wilkerson from his original position to a lesser one, but it wouldn't have any direct effect upon "Consumer Guidelines", NCIC, and the community they both serve.

"Consumer Guidelines" is rapidly becoming the media program that reflects community pride for a large percentage of the District's residents. In fact, it represents our struggle to accomplish Mr. Wilkerson's desired objective. However, if we accept Mr. Wilkerson as our producer at a reduced status that does not encompass his employment with WRC, his preservation of his integrity and his desire to accomplish his expressed objective, we are allowing WRC and Mr. Wilkerson to use "Consumer Guidelines" to evade the true issues that are before them. This would be a perpetration of a fraud on the audience that we are attempting to supply with pride and respect through the media.

Consequently, NCIC cannot allow Mr. Wilkerson, in his present degraded state, to produce "Consumer Guidelines"; neither can we allow WRC or Mr. Wilkerson to shift the burden of problems to "Consumer Guidelines" to evade the issues that they have created.

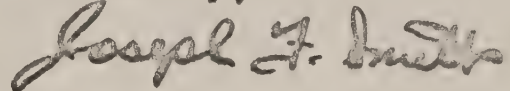
As I have consistently indicated to you, I consider Mr. Wilkerson quite competent and I think that his talent and resources are essential to

Mr. Noyes Scott
Page 3
May 3, 1972

accomplishing our prescribed objective. Unfortunately, the only posture under which we could accept Mr. Wilkerson as the producer of "Consumer Guidelines", would be that he is a full-time employee of WRC.

I realize this is a hot issue but I cannot accept it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joseph F. Smith".

Joseph F. Smith
Executive Director

JFS/jav

cc: Mr. Norman Wilkerson
Mr. Tom Paro

W IQE

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

July 6, 1972

Ms. Antoinette Morrison
Random House Publications
201 East 50th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Ms. Morrison:

Pursuant to our various telephone conversations, enclosed are copies of the series of articles that have appeared about me in the Washington Post. These articles outline to a broad extent the kind of work that I have been doing in the District of Columbia in particular and in the United States as a whole -- that of forcing social change by using the available tools within the framework of this system. I have newspaper clippings and stories that document these activities going back to the late 1950's. I think that we have more than enough material to do an interesting book on the processes used to bring about social change in this country, especially by those of us in minority groups. I have written and published a number of articles and pamphlets; I am co-author of a book, Black Pride, published by McGraw-Hill; and I have also contributed to two or three other books. Examples of these writings are enclosed.

My basic training has been in the areas of economics and statistics. Aside from running a tax-free research organization, I am a teacher at the American University here in the District of Columbia. This entails teaching courses in social problems and the law. I have such a wealth of material that I don't know where to start in terms of calling it to your attention. I am sending you the enclosed so you can get an idea of what my work has been. I feel it is rather urgent that I get on with the writing of what could be more than one good book. As you can tell from the Post series, I have an illness that may or may not allow me the necessary time to finish this work alone. I am optimistic, however, and feel that I do have a couple of years or so left. I am so very anxious to sit down with you to discuss and shape a broad outline for a book or for two books.

I would be more than happy to come to New York immediately to talk to you about this or to have you as my guest in Washington as soon as possible in order to get on with this matter. I am of course doing other things, such as working for the D. C. public school system this summer. We have signed a contract to place the schools in compliance with the school finances equalization law, which resulted from a court case I filed several years ago, as well as devising for the schools a statistical method of keeping inventory on what's going on in the school system in the District of Columbia. Washington, D. C., is the first city in the country to deal with intra-city school financing. Unlike the California and Michigan cases, we have dealt with the rights of individuals to their share of public resources. This story in itself would make a very interesting book. I have some material that I have put together, but I have not included it, as I am not certain it is in the direction we should go on the book.

I do not wish to write an autobiography of Julius Hobson because I do not believe that I am well known enough across the country for it to sell outside of D. C.; but, as you can see from the Post series and the other materials, I have engaged in many, many campaigns that would be interesting and salable anywhere if properly recorded.

I consider it a great opportunity to be involved with you in this effort. I am looking forward to talking to you about it. As I mentioned before, I can catch a plane to New York, or, if you feel it would be more fruitful, I would welcome a conference with you and/or your colleagues here in Washington. I feel very strongly that the time element is quite pressing and, working with the guidance you will be able to give us, we could work out a readable, thought-provoking, and desirable book.

Thank you for your consideration and interest.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH:clt
enclosures

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 11, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Board of Education at its special meeting held February 9, 1972, noted with gratitude your past uncompensated services to the students of the District of Columbia in the review of public school expenditures.

The Board requested that you prepare further Tab Plans to assist the Board in the collection and analysis of data on all public school expenditures; provided, however, that any services rendered by you pursuant to this request shall be at no expense to the Board.

The Board also took note that whatever is done to improve financial management and accounting services in the public schools, the Board will still have need for a good statistician.

A copy of the portion of the "Resolution" pertaining to you is attached.

Very sincerely yours,

Gertrude L. Williamson

Gertrude L. Williamson
Executive Secretary
Board of Education

GLW:mw

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 9, 1972

Board of Education
of the District of Columbia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Committee on Curriculum, Special Education and Education Planning met on February 5, and approved the attached Resolution. The Committee submits the Resolution for approval by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman

Committee on Curriculum,
Special Education and
Education Planning

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM,
SPECIAL EDUCATION, AND EDUCATION PLANNING

February 5, 1972

(With the Chairman and three of the other four members of the Budget Committee also present.)

Present: Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Pryde, Mrs. Swaim, Mr. Tirana. Also Dr. Henley, and Miss Holton from the Administration. Also representatives of the Washington Teachers' Union and D. C. League of Women Voters. Also, J. W. Hobson.

PREAMBLE:

A new Board of Education took office on January 24, 1972. The newly constituted Board believes that everyone is entitled to a free publicly-supported education suited to his needs, regardless of the degree of his mental, physical, or emotional disability or impairment, and regardless of where he lives. For those who live in the District of Columbia, providing this education is the responsibility of this Board. Sound educational policy requires the steps which we are taking, and this is the basic reason for our action. While obviously we have considered, among other pressing problems, the pendency in the United States District Court of Hobson v. Hansen and Mills v. Board of Education, our decisions have been based on sound educational policies and the need for strengthening the educational programs of our school system.

1. Hobson v. Hansen (and related matters.)

1. The administration shall provide to the Board, plaintiff and the public on a top priority basis for each of the schools covered by Judge Wright's Decree of May 25, 1971 (the "Wright Decree") (a) a list of all teachers subject to the Wright Decree and total annual salaries by school as of December 31, 1971 (with the necessary adjustments for temporary teachers

filling the positions of teachers on leave); and (b) pupil membership on a grade-by-grade basis for each school as of January 6, 1972, K-6.

2. It is the policy of the Board that hereafter the administration shall provide to the Board, plaintiff and the public the following information:
 - a. A list of the names of all employees (professional and non-professional) in the District of Columbia School System, salary source and amount for each, and the school or work site to which he or she is assigned.
 - b. Pupil membership by grades on a school-by-school basis, for all schools subject to the Wright Decree within 30 days after the opening of each school year; and thereafter monthly within 30 days after the close of each calendar month during the school year.
 - c. Copies of all forms filed pursuant to H.E.W. regulation 45 CFR 80.
 - d. A list of teachers with their total salaries on a school-by-school basis, for all teachers subject to the Wright Decree, within 30 days after the opening of each school year; and thereafter monthly within 30 days after the close of each calendar month during the school year.
 - e. A statement on a school-by-school basis, for all schools subject to the Wright Decree, showing expenditures for salaries of teachers subject to that Decree, cumulatively from the beginning of the school year for each of the following three periods: (I) through December 31st; (II) through March 31st; and (III) through the end of the school year, within 30 days after the close of each such period (The first period on which the administration will have to report is the period ending March 31, 1972.)
 - f. A new school district map showing all school attendance areas and a description of individual school boundaries within 30 days after each boundary change.
3. The Board requests the Superintendent to recommend a system for monitoring compliance with Judge Wright's decrees during the course of each school year, including a statement of the policies which should govern the decisions of when, where, and how to take corrective actions for those schools whose actual teacher expenditures per pupil have exceeded or dropped below the 5% level.

- ✓ 4. The Board notes with gratitude the past uncompensated services of J. W. Hobson to the students of the District of Columbia in the review of public school expenditures. The Board requests Mr. Hobson to prepare Tab Plans further to assist the Board in the collection and analysis of data on all public school expenditures; provided, however, that any services rendered by Mr. Hobson pursuant to this request shall be at no expense to the Board.
5. The Board directs that the freeze on hiring of classroom teachers (including professional support teachers) be lifted and that all such authorized classroom teaching positions immediately be filled; provided, however, that the assignment of newly hired teachers subject to the Wright Decree shall be made so as to bring into compliance to the extent possible those schools whose actual teacher expenditures per pupil have exceeded or dropped below the 5% permissible tolerance.
6. The Board notes the caveat of J. W. Hobson that whatever is done to improve financial management and accounting services in the public schools, the Board will still have need for a good statistician.

II. Special Education

7. All vacant authorized special education positions, whether in the regular, Impact Aid, or other Federal budgets, shall be filled as rapidly as possible within the capability of the Special Education Department. Regardless of the capability of the Department to fill vacant positions, all funds presently appropriated or allotted for special education, whether in the regular, Impact Aid, or other Federal budgets, shall be spent solely for special education.
8. The Board requests the Corporation Counsel to ask the United States District Court for an extension of time within which to file a response to plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment in Mills v. Board of Education on the grounds that (a) the Board intends to enter into a consent judgment declaring the rights of children in the District of Columbia to a public education; and (b) the Board needs time (not in excess of 30 days) to obtain from the Associate Superintendent for Special Education a precise projection on a monthly basis the cost of fulfilling those budgets.

9. The Board directs the Rules Committee to devise as soon as possible for the purposes of Mills v. Board of Education rules defining and providing for due process and fair hearings; and requests the Corporation Counsel to lend such assistance to the Board as may be necessary in devising such rules in a form which will meet the requirements of Mills v. Board of Education.
10. It is the intention of the Board to submit for approval by the Court in Mills v. Board of Education a Memorandum of Understanding setting forth a comprehensive plan for the education, treatment and care of physically or mentally impaired children in the age range from three to twenty-one years. It is hoped that the various other District of Columbia agencies concerned will join with the Board in the submission of this plan.

It is the further intention of the Board to establish procedures to implement the finding that all children can benefit from education and, have a right to it, by providing for comprehensive health and psychological appraisal of children and the provision for each child of any special education which he may need. The Board will further require that no change in the kind of education provided for a child will be made against his wishes or the wishes of his parent or guardian unless he has been accorded a full hearing on the matter consistent with due process.

file under agents

The Sterling Lord Agency, Inc.

660 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021 • PLAZA 1-2533

CABLE ADDRESS: "LORDAGE"

August 2, 1972

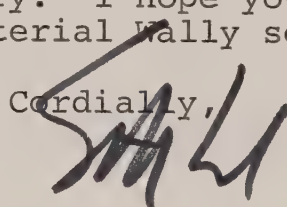
Mr. Julius Hobson
1319 4th Street, S.W.
Washington D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Wally Terry talked to me about you last week and as a matter of fact, when he called me on Monday, July 24th, he indicated that you would be in New York the following day, July 25th, and so I had set a date for 11:00 that morning and expected you then.

Unfortunately, my time for the rest of the month is totally committed as I am going to be out of the office a good deal of the time. So, I just would not have the time to take on a new project or projects with you. I'm sorry. I hope you do get a good agent. I am returning herewith the material Wally sent me.

Cordially,



Sterling Lord

SL:ce
enc.

W. B. Saunders Company

PUBLISHERS

A DIVISION OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

October 10, 1972


Dr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Dr. Hobson:

Enclosed is our check #3060 for \$200.00, payment for USING THE LEGAL PROCESS FOR CHANGE and a copy of the article as it will appear in our forthcoming book, CONTROVERSIES IN EDUCATION.

Many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



(Mrs.) T. E. Dunbar
College Department

TED:d
enc.

cc - Mr. Jeffrey Hecht



2116 Branch Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020
September 14, 1972

Dearest Julius,

Forgive my not attending your testimonial. I've been home several days half sick (half sick because in comparison with your physical problems mine are minor).

I want you to know how much I personally appreciate most of what you have done for the city. I've disagreed with a few of your details and often deplored your tactics. Knowing you from way back, I've had the audacity to question your motives. But, whatever your motives, all in all you've done much that has been for the common good. There may be a few other accomplishments which have to await the judgement of time.

You know how distressed Steve and I were to learn about your illness.

I've been remiss at not visiting you, but I'll make it soon.

I've searched for a card that might be appropriate for you. I am now convinced there is no such creation. Everytime I think I've found one, I look and see you raising hell on TV and each card seems totally irrelevant for a character like you.

We miss you, Julius. I often remember those good times we had in days of yore. But everything changes all the arguments and debates. And how you drove people up the walls. That hasn't changed. And all the laughs.

I saw WPC's documentary (?) on you tonight. I'm afraid I've become an agnostic, but Julius you were so cruel to all those God-fearing viewers. You could have put your religious views a bit more delicately, but then that wouldn't have been you, I guess. Maybe you're going to ask, if and when you meet "The Maker" why half the people in L.C. are hungry (I don't beg half too high),

but I'm going to ask why all the millions
and millions in this world are hungry,
homeless, and miserable. I'm with you there,
Julius.

I don't know why I'm writing this
scrambling note. Just thinking about you
tonight.

Take care, keep fighting, and have
a good day today. My best regards to
your wife.

Sincerely,
Mary Louise

November 7, 1972

U.S. Representative Edith Green
Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Green:

It was good to receive your thoughtful and factual letter.

As my wife indicated to you, we checked with the school system in the person of Miss Betty Holton, the director of equalization, in regard to the situations you described. The facts are roughly as follows:

1. The pertinent parts of the Wright decree (Hobson v. Hansen, 269 F. Supp. 401 (1967)) are:

"It is FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED And DECREED that the defendants, beginning with the school year 1967-68, provide substantial teacher integration in the faculty of each school. It is FURTHER ORDERED that on October 2, 1967, the defendants file in the record in this case a report of their compliance with this order of the court.

"It is FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that on October 2, 1967, the defendants file in the record in this case for approval by the court a plan of teacher assignment which will fully integrate the faculty of each school pursuant to the principles announced in the court's opinion and the instructions in the part styled REMEDY thereof."

Attached hereto is a copy of the REMEDY portion of the decision referred to above, from which it is clear that, though the court did order immediate "substantial integration" of teaching staffs and "color-conscious" assignment of incoming teachers, it specifically did not invoke a quota system, though the court discussed that remedy.

September 1, 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Dear Congressman Green:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the

U.S. Department of Justice has received your letter of August 1, 1977, regarding the matter of the alleged violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, by the [redacted] School District.

The Department of Justice is currently reviewing the matter and will advise you of the results of its investigation.

It is further ordered, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the [redacted] School District, beginning with the school year 1977-78, shall comply with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, and shall submit a report of their compliance with this order of the court.

It is further ordered, ADJUDGED and DECREED that on October 2, 1977, the [redacted] School District shall submit a plan of teacher assignment which will fully integrate the faculty of each school pursuant to the principles announced in the court's opinion and the instructions in the past styled "Brown v. Board of Education."

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]
U.S. Department of Justice

2. However, according to Miss Holton, what the school system in fact did was to submit a plan of compliance with the court's decree that was implemented by designating any school with more than 10% over or under the city-wide average teacher composition of 78% Black and 22% White as either, respectively, a "Black" or a "white" school. Based upon this designation, incoming teachers of the same class (e.g., permanent, temporary, or substitute) were given preference by race to bring the particular school back into balance (defined as within 10% of the city-wide average). Based upon Miss Holton's information, including putting the precise factual situation that you set forth to her, she states that such action would have violated these assignment procedures, since, if no Black qualified permanent teacher were available to place in a "white" school, then in spite of the fact that a teacher was white, she, if qualified, would be assigned permanently to that school, thus giving final say to the educational aspect.

While I am not in favor of a quota system, as I gather you are not, I just want to point out that the present assignment system was instituted by the schools to comply with Judge Wright's decree -- not as a matter of compulsion but as a choice that the schools exercised as the means which they wished to use to be in compliance. In short, the decree in no way ordered them to use the present system to achieve "substantial integration"; but they chose to do so.

In sum, while the Wright decree no doubt brought major changes in our schools here, it is clear to me (1) that in many cases of their own shortcomings the schools are using the decree as a crutch to justify their actions or inactions, and (2) that there is great misunderstanding as to just what the Wright decision does and does not require.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JHW/vm
Enc.

3. However, according to Miss Holton, what the school system in fact did was to submit a plan of compliance with the court's decree that was implemented by designating any school with more than 10% over or under the city-wide average teacher

a "black" or a "white" school. Based upon this designation, or substitute) were given preference by race to bring the particular school back into balance (defined as within 10% of the city-wide average). Based upon Miss Holton's information, including getting the precise factual situation that you set forth to her, she states that such action would have violated these assignment procedures, since, if no Black qualified permanent teacher were available to place in a "white" school, then in spite of the fact that a teacher was white, she, if qualified, say to the educational aspect.

While I am not in favor of a quota system, as I gather you are not, I just want to point out that the present assignment system was instituted by the schools to comply with Judge Wright's decree -- not as a matter of compliance but as a choice to be in compliance. In short, the decree in no way ordered them to use the present system to achieve substantial integration; but they chose to do so.

In sum, while the Wright decree no doubt brought major changes in our schools here, it is clear to me (1) that in many cases of their own shortcomings the schools are using the decree as a crutch to justify their actions or inactions, and (2) that there is great misunderstanding as to just what the Wright decision does and does not require.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

EDITH GREEN
3D DISTRICT, OREGON

WASHINGTON OFFICE
PHONE: 225-4811

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

CHAIRMAN:
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE
ON EDUCATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

PORTLAND OFFICE
PHONE: 221-2123

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C. 20515

August 8, 1972

Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In response to your letter of August 4, I must say that I felt the people from the District were very inadequately informed when they came up to testify. You raised the question about the Skelly Wright decision and my comment in reply to it. The situation which I described, and which the school people confirmed happened on several occasions, is as follows: Oregon parents visited my office in December of a preceding year to talk about the school situation for their children. The families were stationed at military establishments. Among the many complaints, one parent had a son in the fourth grade. That son had had seven substitute teachers since September. When I started asking "why" the reason could be found in the way they were implementing the Skelly Wright decision. In this particular school any new position had to be filled by a black teacher. At that time there were no qualified black teachers on the roster who could be hired as regular teachers. White qualified teachers were available but they could only be appointed on a substitute basis because of this so-called quota system. As a result, seven teachers -- black and white -- were the substitutes between September and December.

You will note that I did not say in this letter, nor will the record show that I said it the other day in the hearings, that the school system did not hire white teachers. My reference was to this particular school and the racial balance which was required by the Skelly Wright decision.

Julius W. Hobson
August 8, 1972
Page Two

However, a white friend of mine, who is already a teacher in the D. C. schools, applied for a transfer to another high school which was closer to her new home. This teacher had received several honors and was one of the top five in some competitive work in her field. When she appeared in the other high school (and as a result of the conference between her and the person who was interviewing her) she finally said, "Be frank with me; tell me honestly, will my race -- the fact that I am white -- count against me?" The reply was, "Yes. We are required to hire a black teacher." These kinds of incidents do not indicate to me that the schools are being run with the primary objective of providing the best education possible for boys and girls. I have said before, and I believe it is true, that when we follow these procedures we are playing a numbers game and, in effect, we say "To hell with the quality of education for boys and girls."

Sincerely,


Edith Green

EG:bh

726 Decatur Place, NE
Washington, D. C.
March 1, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson,

Congratulations for your efforts to equalize the spending of the educational dollar in Washington.

I am a student at Southern Illinois University (Washington D.C. Program), working toward a Master's Degree in Government. In my research paper I hope to prove that low income wage-earners in D.C. receive a smaller rate of return on the dollars which they invest in education, housing, taxes, etc.

I would appreciate it if you would send me information on:

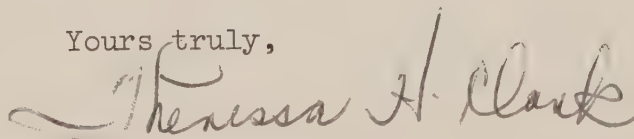
1. The amount of money spent (per pupil or otherwise) on education in upper income areas of the city as compared with the amount spent in low income areas.
2. The amount of taxes paid by low income residents compared with upper income people.
3. Your suggestions as to how to correct the wrong.
4. Any other information which you believe would be useful to me in my effort.

I can be reached by phone as follows:

Office - 638-7300 Ext. 271
Home - LA6-6845

Thank you.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Theressa H. Clark". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

(Mrs.)Theressa H. Clark

THE SIDWELL FRIENDS SCHOOL
3825 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

4 May 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius:

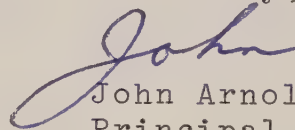
I am attempting to write an article about the school system, focusing on two main points: (1) Schools need to be much smaller, and (2) They need to be relatively independent re developing curriculum, hiring, firing, etc.

In doing this, I want to show that it is economically feasible - that is, that much of the school budget is swallowed in unproductive, indirect costs. Bardyl Tirana tells me that whereas the announced expenditures per student is about \$900, the actual expenditure is close to \$1500 if the total school budget is divided by the number of students in the system.

Could you please supply me with any economic data that might substantiate this position, or direct me to someone who can?

I know you are terribly busy, but I'd greatly appreciate your help.

Sincerely,



John Arnold
Principal, Middle School

P.S. I'm glad you are staying in Washington. We need you.



Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Civil Systems Division
Public Management Services

1911 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington Virginia 22202

February 28, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius:

I certainly enjoyed the conversation on the phone we had the other day about your problem at WIQE. I have since been in discussion of it with our personnel at Westinghouse Learning Corporation. We are in agreement that their background and capabilities in the use of computers for Education systems are far more pertinent to the specific nature of this project. The individual in charge is:

Mr. Charles D. Sullivan
Director of Government Services
Westinghouse Learning Corporation
Measurement Research Center Division
9009 Loughran Road
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022.

Since I have not yet received from you the Tab Plan we were discussing, could you please send it instead directly to Mr. Sullivan. His organization will review it and advise you how Westinghouse can help.

Public Management Services will continue to work through and coordinate with Mr. Sullivan. We look forward to possibilities of a mutually beneficial relationship.

Yours very truly,

Dr. D.R. Trilling
Director, Programs
Public Management Services

/crm

cc: Charles D. Sullivan
David C. Miller

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 3, 1972

Members of the Board of Education
of the District of Columbia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Over the weekend, I read a letter from Mrs. Swaim concerning the impact of the transfer of certain special teachers from the school which her children attend. As you know, I have consistently maintained the posture that while the intent of the Wright decree was laudable, the unrealistic, rigid constrictions of equalizing within the 5% figure was educationally unsound and impossible to administer without totally destroying public education in the District. Now perhaps some of you will understand what I have been talking about.

The inhuman uplifting of teachers and curtailment or redeployment of services to children in so many of our elementary schools, the vast majority not being located in Ward III, has further contributed to a lowering of teacher morale and increased the anguish and suffering of children. Teachers are not checkers to be moved across the board and stored in a box once the game is over. They are human beings to be treated with the dignity and concern commensurate with the important and noble task they perform in our society. This dehumanizing and demoralizing process must come to a halt.

We must constantly keep in mind that the art of teaching is based on very fragile support and that when teachers and pupils are moved for mathematical reasons unnecessary problems of motivation are created and the unique pupil teacher relationships which exists between the concerned teacher and her happy pupil are destroyed.

Are we as a result of this effort to comply with a much too stringent and harsh court decree contributing to the flight of competent professionals from our schools? I think so. As a case in point, I can cite the experience of my own daughter who was informed just before the opening of school last year that she was being moved from children with whom she had developed a great rapport and attachment to another school. Rather than take this forced transfer and face the possibility of continued forced transfers in the future, she left

the D. C. School System.

The attached letter to my daughter from the mother of a child moving out of her class to attend another school graphically spotlights the points I raised concerning the fragile personal relationships between the child and teacher and how in our blind efforts to comply with the rigid instructions of Judge Wright are driving good teachers out of our schools.

Ladies and gentlemen, our responsibility is to create a climate where the best possible education can take place. Are we doing this when we re-deal teachers to schools with seven weeks left in this semester?

Respectfully yours,

Albert A. Rosenfield
Member
Board of Education

AAR:mw

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Scott
Dr. Henley
Mr. Koontz
Dr. Guines
Dr. John Johnson
Dr. Dorothy Johnson
Mr. Vincent Reed
Mr. Diggs
Mr. Rice
Mrs. Ettyce Moore
Mr. West
Mr. Simons
Mr. Julius Hobson ✓

Mayor Washington
Mr. Nevius
Mr. Anderson

COPY

Mrs. Rosenfield,

This will be Keith's last week in Bladensburg Elem. as we are moving Sunday and he will be transferring to Hyattsville Elem. If there is anything he needs please send it home with him by Friday.

You have been a very good teacher and really helped Keith. His father and I are really pleased at his progress and mostly his attitude in school, compared to the beginning of the year. A child has to want to learn, and you are proof that it depends on the teacher. I know that he will really miss you and we both hope he gets a teacher as half as patient and understanding as you are. Thank you again.

(s) Mrs. D. Canterbury

830 Buchanan Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20017
December 8, 1972

Dr. Hugh Scott, Superintendent
D. C. Public Schools
Presidential Building
415 12th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Dr. Scott:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which my wife wrote to you and to which she has received no reply.


I realize that you are very busy, but I am also aware of the practice known as "delegation of duties." As the parents of a child attending a D. C. public school, we feel that the school administration has the unavoidable responsibility to respond to our letter.

The girls at Backus Jr. High School who have the audacity to wear their hair cornrowed are still being harrassed-- stopped in the corridors, sent to the office and forced to comb out their braids. Today, my daughter wore cornrows to school. As she was leaving school at the end of the day, she was stopped by the principal, Mr. Millard, and warned not to wear them on Monday.

On Monday, Monica will wear cornrows. My wife and I will accompany her to school and make it clear that she is to attend her classes and not be harrassed or in any way reprimanded because of her hairstyle. It is ridiculous that the top administrator in a school, with his severe problems and his high salary, would spend so much of his time stalking the students because of their hair. It is an extremely poor example for the students, causes unnecessary resentment, and distracts them from their work.

If this situation continues, we will be forced to take legal action.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Greenfield

cc: Mr. Marion Barry
Mr. Simeon Booker, Jet
Mr. Larry Bryant, WTTG-TV

cont.

Dr. Hugh Scott
December 9, 1972

Mr. Haywood Burns, Nat'l. Conf. of Black Lawyers
Mr. Charles Cassell
Rev. David Eaton
Hon. Walter Fauntroy
Mr. Hoyt W. Fuller, Black World
Mrs. Dorothy Gilliam, Wash. Post
Mr. Julius Hobson
Mrs. Ruth Hudgins, WMAL-TV
Ms. Ruth Jenkins, Afro-American
Mr. John Lewis, Third World Newspaper
Sis. Kay Lindsey, WHUR
Mrs. Hilda Mason
Mr. Claude Matthews, WTOP-TV
Mr. Edmund Millard
Rev. Douglas Moore
Mrs. Carol Randolph, WTOP-TV
Mr. William Raspberry, Wash. Post
Mr. Max Robinson, WTOP-TV
Mrs. Mattie Taylor
Mr. Bob Terry, WHUR
Ms. Jacqueline Trescott, Wash. Star-News
Mr. Jim Vance, WRC-TV
Mr. Walter Washington
News editor, WOL
News editor, WOOK
President, Backus PTA

830 Buchanan Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20017
October 21, 1972

Dr. Hugh Scott, Superintendent
D. C. Public Schools
Presidential Building
415 12th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Dr. Scott:

My daughter, Monica, is a ninth grade student at Backus Jr. High. Last Thursday, as she was on her way to class after lunch, she was stopped by a teacher and sent to the principal's office. Her crime--wearing corn rows.

On Friday, I visited the school and talked with Mrs. Johnson (Ass't. Principal for girls) and Mr. Millard (principal). They informed me (though I was already aware of it) that the school does not permit the wearing of "exotic" hairstyles. Mr. Millard said that he interprets the word "exotic" as meaning anything foreign to Adams School, regardless of what is being worn in the larger community. Our discussion ended in a stalemate although Mr. Millard finally gave his approval to a style that is partly cornrowed (which Monica was wearing that day), but not to one that is entirely cornrowed.

Two questions:

1. Does a public school in the District of Columbia have the right to forbid the wearing of an attractive hairstyle that is part of our African heritage?

2. Is any hairstyle that neither constitutes a health or safety hazard to other persons in the school, nor hinders learning, important enough to warrant harassment of students and interruption of the educational process.

I would very much appreciate a clarification of this situation. This is no minor issue, but just one example of the attempts by some school personnel to Europeanize Black students.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eloise Greenfield

1927 Biltmore St., N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20009
December 22, 1972

The Honorable Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
1314 4th St., S.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

Attached is a copy of a letter to Peter Rousselot concerning the equalization case. As I wrote him, I sent this letter because I feel that your court action offers the best and possibly the only hope for changing the direction of the corrupt and inefficient school administration.

One minor point in my letter was a suggestion to organize a two day program of visits to the schools to count the actual children in the classroom. I would be glad to help organize such a program. I can be reached by phone at 265-7434 or 667-1974.

I was delighted to hear that you are feeling better.

With best wishes,

Helen Klein

Helen Klein

1927 Biltmore St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
December 22, 1972

Mr. Peter Rousselot
Hogan and Hartson
815 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rousselot,

I very much appreciated talking with you about Adams' problems. I hope our latest move will finally force the school system to honor its agreement with us.

I am writing you now about your request to Judge Wright for a contempt of court citation against the D.C. school administration.

As explained in our petition, my own child's education was severely handicapped by the three month delay in implementing equalization. While this delay angered me and other parents at Adams, I was still more hurt to realize, shortly after school began, that the discrepancies between the resources made available to schools West of the Park and to those East of the Park have apparently continued. I wonder if Judge Wright might also be influenced by having this information, as well as information about the delay.

Personally, I realized that the discrepancies still existed early this year. When school opened in September, and there were 34 to 35 children per teacher at Adams, I visited several neighboring schools to see if the situation in Adams was typical or if we might legitimately expect some relief. Visits to two Ward 3 schools and conversations with parents of several other Ward 3 and Ward 1 schools made it apparent that there were sharp disparities between class size in the two different areas of the city.

The figures submitted by the school administration to the court show that these inequalities exist.

There are 12 schools identified as being West of the Park schools, including Oyster. I myself live in the Oyster zone although I send my child to Adams. Oyster is located just West

1977
Washington, D.C. 20002
December 28, 1977

Mr. [Name]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

I am writing you now about your request to [Name] Wright
for a contempt of court citation against the D.C. School
Administration.

As explained in our petition, my own child's education
was severely handicapped by the three month delay in imple-
menting equalization, while this delay harmed me and other
parents at Adams, I was still more hurt to realize, shortly
after school began, that the discrepancies between the
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[Name] of [Name] School and [Name] School were
apparent that there were sharp disparities between class
size in the two different areas of the city.

The figures submitted by the school administration to
the court show that these inequalities exist.

There are 12 schools identified as being west of the park
schools, including Oyster. I myself live in the Oyster zone
although I send my child to Adams. Oyster is located just west

of the Park, about two or three blocks from 18th and Colombia Road. An overwhelming majority of Oyster school children come from Ward I. My neighbors who send children there tell me that very few children in that school come from middle class families.. About half the children in the school are Spanish language children participating in the bilingual program. Their parents have an income no higher than that of black families. Oyster School is substantially underequalized and some Oyster parents are considering intervening in the court case.

Excluding Oyster, of the 11 schools left in Ward 3, 7 are out of compliance and all are over equalized, an average of over 16%. (Fillmore, 12%; Hardy, 16%; Hearst, 12%; Janney, 11%; Mann, 32%, Murch, 11%; and Stoddert, 21%.) Because of the attempt on the part of the school administration not to transfer classroom teachers, it is quite possible that West of the Park schools now average more than the 3 students less per teacher mentioned in the 1971 decision.. None of these schools was to lose a classroom teacher in the first compliance plan, and two or three were allowed to make bookkeeping changes although most school principals were not allowed to see their computer print-out.

The inefficiency of the school administration has been amply demonstrated. The corrupt nature of this administration if made evident by its continuing over-responsiveness to the politically aware Ward 3 parents and its complete lack of concern for any true equalization. I feel the Judge may be more inclined to penalize the school administration for corruption rather than just inefficiency.

However, because of the school system's genuine ineptness, any use of their figures is extremely treacherous. To determine accurately what kind of equalization is occurring, it is necessary to visit the schools and count actual children in the classroom, especially as using enrollment instead of attendance figures is easily abused by an intelligent, responsive principal. This does not involve a massive effort.

I would like to suggest that Julius Hobson enroll some interested citizens, or perhaps an entire college class to visit the 11 Ward 3 schools, and 11 randomly chosen East of the park schools. Each teacher at the schools visited should be asked about enrollment and attendance figures. Such an effort could be completed by 22 individuals in 2 days, with 2 individuals visiting each school. If you are seriously interested in finding out what has happened to the inequities Julius Hobson was complaining about in response to the court order, this is the way to do it.

I have written this letter because I have become extremely angry at the total absence of any sentiment of public service in the functionaries who inhabit the Presidential building. I am afraid that the elected Board of Education is losing the will needed to grapple with the massive existing problems. I very much admire Julius Hobson and his work, and I am hoping that his court case may detonate enough reaction to change the direction of the school administration.

Sincerely,

Helen Klein

of the fact, about two or three blocks from 10th and Columbia
road. An overwhelming majority of Oyster school children come
from Ward 1. My neighbors who send children there tell me that
very few children in that school come from middle class families.
About half the children in the school are Spanish language children
income no higher than that of black families. Oyster School is
intervening in the court case.

Including Oyster, of the 11 schools left in Ward 3, 7 are out
of compliance and all are over-enrolled, an average of over 100.
(Williams, 125; Hardy, 104; Meany, 127; Lamey, 114; Law, 98;
Burk, 114; and Stodgett, 214.) Because of the attempt on the part
of the school administration not to transfer classroom teachers, it
is quite possible that part of the 11 schools now average more
than the 2 students less per teacher mentioned in the 1971 decision.
Some of these schools are in areas of high unemployment. In the
schools where the courts have allowed to stay in compliance
changes although most school principals were not allowed to see their
computer print-out.

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demonstrated. The corrupt nature of this administration is made
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needed to struggle with the massive existing problems. I very much
admire Julius Hobson and his work, and I am hoping that his court
case will generate enough reaction to change the direction of the
administration.

2/10/72

ack'd
& sent Damned Info
11/2/72

2017 E. Genesee St.
Syracuse, New York 13210
October 11, 1972

Ms. Tina Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
1319 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Ms. Hobson:

On September 21, 1972, I sent a letter to Mr. Hobson, Director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education, requesting an interview with him. (See attached letter.)

I realize that due to the extensive involvement that Mr. Hobson has in education and in politics, it might be difficult for him to grant me a personal interview session. Therefore, I am requesting that perhaps you or someone who has been involved with WIQE and Mr. Hobson's public advocacy endeavors might grant me an interview.

On page six of The Damned Children, Mr. Hobson states that ... "citizens should not expect enthusiastic cooperation by educators. Even prying the basic information presented in the following charts out of a defensive Washington School Administration required court orders and Congressional requests..."

As a graduate student attempting to do what I feel is much needed research, I have been on the receiving end of the unenthusiastic cooperation of public school officials.

I trust that you understand that a link with an organization such as yours will provide me with the access to information that I presently find extremely difficult to obtain.

In closing let me state that your help will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jerome A. Contee

Jerome A. Contee

September 21, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 "M" Street SW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am a doctoral student in Educational Administration at Syracuse University and I am presently engaged in dissertation work.

My dissertation focuses on the influence-structure and decision-making process for the Washington, D.C. Public School System. The central idea is to attempt to identify such things as historical precedents, influential persons and legal directives that have had great impact in terms of influencing educational policy for the District of Columbia public schools.

My interest in this topic stems from the fact that I was born and raised in Washington, D.C. and attended public elementary and junior high schools in the far northeast section of the city.

I would like very much to interview you, at your convenience, in regards to the impact that your public advocacy endeavors have had on educational policy in the Washington, D.C. public schools.

A reply from you would be greatly appreciated. Please write to:

Mr. Jerome A. Contee
2017 E. Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13210
Phone: Area Code 315
479-8402

Sincerely,

Jerome A. Contee

September 21, 1972

Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 "M" Street SW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wobson:

I am a doctoral student in Educational Administration at
Syracuse University and I am presently engaged in dissertation
work.

My dissertation focuses on the influence-structure and decision-
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The general idea is to attempt to identify such things as
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I would like very much to interview you, at your convenience,
in regards to the impact that your public advocacy endeavors
have had on educational policy in the Washington, D.C. public
schools.

A reply from you would be greatly appreciated. Please write
to:
Mr. Jerome A. Conner
1717 E. Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13210

Jerome A. Conner

612 West Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
April 10, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson,

In reviewing the biographical questionnaire you sent me recently, I noticed that there were a few items which require additional data. If you don't mind, I would greatly appreciate it if you could tell me:

1. What does the "W." in your middle name stand for? *Wilson*
2. What is your mother's maiden name? *Irma Gordon*
3. What are the names of your stepsons? *Eric + Conrad Lower*

Also, if you have any People's Party buttons or literature that you could send me, I would be extremely grateful. When I first wrote to you, none of the literature had been printed. I would welcome any samples you could send me.

Thank you again for your continued cooperation. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


James T. Havel

*sent
4/18/72*

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS
400 BROADWAY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

February 22, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
300 M Street SW
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am trying to complete a collection of pictures and autographs of all candidates that ran for president and vice president of the United States. It is my understanding that you ran for this high office in 1968.

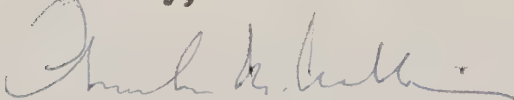
I would appreciate it very much if you would use the enclosed envelope to give me one of your signatures.

I also am very interested in obtaining a picture of you and I would appreciate if you would send me one of your pictures. I have copy facilities at home and will return it to you immediately.

Upon completion this collection will probably reside in the Smithsonian Institution and I, of course, at that time would like to have all the candidates fully represented.

Thank you. I remain,

Sincerely,



Charles M. Williams

CMW:mec

Acct 3/9/72

612 West Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
February 7, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson,

Thank you very much for the information you sent me recently. It will be most helpful to me in my research.

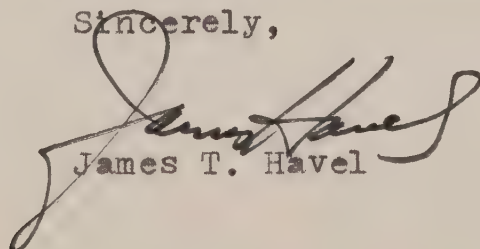
Would you mind if I asked another favor of you? Could you possibly send me another of your brochures from your campaign for Congress? The brochure contains an excellent picture of you that is suitable for use in the book, but I hesitate to use the one, as it would destroy the brochure. If you could send another, I could then use the picture and still retain a complete brochure for reference.

Also, could you tell me when you were elected to the D.C. School Board? Your literature does not mention any dates.

Finally, if you happen to have some buttons from your race for Congress, could you please send me one? I would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you again for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,



James T. Havel

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS
400 BROADWAY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

January 12, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
D. C. Statehood Party
1017 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The undersigned is attempting to complete a collection of pictures and autographs of all candidates for president and vice president of the United States. Since you are the founder of the D. C. Statehood Party, I would like very much to include your signature and picture in my collection. Upon completion it will probably reside in the Smithsonian Institution and I, of course, would like to have all the candidates fully represented. I am enclosing a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I remain,

Sincerely,



Charles M. Williams

sent 2/2/72

CMW:mec

612 West Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
January 27, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am a researcher engaged in the compilation of material for a book entitled "A Biographical Directory of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States." Hopefully, I will be able to obtain biographical material on all presidential and vice presidential candidates between 1900 and the present, along with their pictures, copies of their platform, and illustrations of their campaign buttons.

Since you are the 1972 People's Party candidate for Vice President, I am writing to you to request your cooperation in bringing my project to completion. I would greatly appreciate it if you could fill out the enclosed questionnaire, and return it to me along with a photograph of yourself. Any picture will do--even a snapshot or news photo.

Also, if you have any campaign material (particularly buttons) from your campaign that you could send me, I would be extremely grateful. I would like to use the buttons for illustrations and to include a copy of your platform as well.

I am enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelop for your convenience in replying.

Thank you very much for your time and your kindness in answering my request. I am sure that, upon its publication my directory will be a valuable reference tool, and your contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

Sincerely,


James T. Havel

2/2/72

May 1, 1972

Hon. John Conyers
Member, House of Representatives
222, Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conyers:

When I answered my phone on Friday, April 28, I was surprised at your invitation to join you in Cleveland in an effort to support McGovern. In the first place, the D. C. Statehood Party has had enough experience with liberals of the McGovern stripe. No matter what he becomes, Mr. McGovern does not meet our definition of what an honest leader in the United States should be. Upon your invitation, however, I changed some important plans I had made and prepared to go to Cleveland, if for no other purpose than to satisfy my own curiosity. You later called on that same day and declared that the trip was off because the Stokes people in Cleveland objected to any endorsement of McGovern at that time by out-of-state blacks. At that point I said to you, "I am not that much of a politician. I usually support whom I want, regardless of political expediency or whom it may or may not displease."

You can imagine my further surprise when, on Sunday morning, I read the Post and Star articles about your meeting in Cleveland and your leading the black support of McGovern. I am not questioning your right to do as you did -- maybe that's the way politicians operate. I am merely apologizing for my low intelligence, for this is the second time I have allowed you to waste my minutes.

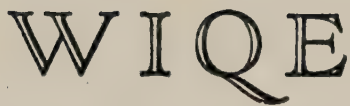
You approached me about statehood, remember? You expressed a desire to push it before the Black Caucus but backed off of it when you found it was at the displeasure of Mr. Fauntroy. You and Mr. McGovern left the Statehood Party out there on legislation that the senator had volunteered to introduce in the Senate. Now, Mr. Conyers, I am a busy man, and I am certain that you are similarly busy representing your district from Detroit. Neither of us had the time to play these kinds of games with each other.

Since I live in the United States, I have no choice but to fight to survive and am always ready to do so; however, I refuse to fight or to survive on someone else's terms. Please make sure that any future attempt you make to involve me in anything you do is for real. I repeat to you again, I am not a politician. I just try to do what I think is honest and right. I am sure that I make mistakes on that score, but I don't need any help.

Since I live in the United States, I have no choice but to sign
no active role in things going on in the country. I cannot do that
or do anything in America which is against the law. I know that only
those who are active in the country can do the work.
I cannot do that. I am not a revolutionary. I am not a revolutionary.
I think it is better not to sign. I am sure that I will continue to work
some day. I don't want any help.

Wm
H. H.

1



WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

May 2, 1972

Hon. John Conyers
Member, House of Representatives
222, Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conyers:

When I answered my phone on Friday, April 28, I was surprised at your invitation to join you in Cleveland to discuss an effort to support McGovern. After accepting it, I changed some important plans and prepared to go to Cleveland, if for no other purpose than to satisfy my own curiosity. You later called on that same day and declared that the trip was off because the Stokes people in Cleveland objected to any endorsement of McGovern at that time by out-of-state Blacks. At that point I said to you, "I am not that much of a politician. I usually support whom I want, regardless of political expediency or whom it may or may not displease."

You can imagine my further surprise when, on Sunday morning, I read the Post and Star articles about your meeting in Cleveland and your leading the Black support for McGovern. I am not questioning your right to do as you did -- maybe that's the way politicians operate; nevertheless, this is the second time the reasons you have given me for your actions have not been quite clear.

You approached me about statehood, remember? You expressed a desire to push it before the Black Caucus but backed off of it when you found it was at the displeasure of Mr. Fauntroy. After a strong and encouraging show of interest, you and Mr. McGovern left the Statehood Party in limbo with respect to the legislation the senator had asked us to develop and promised to introduce in the Senate. Now, Mr. Conyers, I am a busy man, and I am certain that you are similarly busy representing your district from Detroit. Neither of us has the time to play these kinds of games with each other. Game playing is for political hustlers -- not for people who must fight to preserve the limited freedoms that remain.

Sincerely,



Julius W. Hobson

JWH:clt

NON-PROFIT ACTION RESEARCH PROGRAMS

cc: Hon. George McGovern



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

RONALD V. DELLUMS, 7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1417 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2661

DISTRICT OFFICE:
201 13TH STREET, ROOM 105
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604
(415) 763-0370

May 19, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute
Quality Education
300 M St. S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The enclosed materials clearly spell out the objectives and goals of the proposed Congressional Black Caucus hearings on Governmental Lawlessness. I hope we can count on receiving your assistance.

As one long involvement in the struggle to make government more accountable to citizens, I am sure you understand the need to publicly dramatize the current constitutional crisis in government. Therefore it is of major importance that these hearings take place before the Democratic and Republican National Conventions this July to gain the maximum exposure. Thus, we have scheduled the hearings for Monday, June 26-29.

What can you do to assist the Congressional Black Caucus in making these hearing a success?

I would appreciate receiving from you as soon as possible a brief statement (a paragraph or two) of issues you feel should be presented. You might indicate whether you or your organization can provide documentation of issues you propose as well as possible witnesses. Please contact Ms. Barbara J. Williams my Administrative Assistant or Mr. O'Dell Lewis (202) 225-2661 for details regarding the hearings. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress

RVD:mhe

May 2, 1972

Hon. John Conyers
Member, House of Representatives
222, Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conyers:

When I answered my phone on Friday, April 28, I was surprised at your invitation to join you in Cleveland to discuss an effort to support McGovern. After accepting it, I changed some important plans and prepared to go to Cleveland, if for no other purpose than to satisfy my own curiosity. You later called on that same day and declared that the trip was off because the Stokes people in Cleveland objected to any endorsement of McGovern at that time by out-of-state Blacks. At that point I said to you, "I am not that much of a politician. I usually support whom I want, regardless of political expediency or whom it may or may not displease."

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Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

MSA 3, 1975

Washington, D. C. 20515
325, Cannon House Office Building
Member, House of Representatives
Hon. John Conyers

[illegible]

me for your actions have not been quite clear.

to preserve the limited freedoms that remain.
Olympics is for political purposes — not for games with each other. Game
up the time to play these kind of games with each other. Member of
slightly less representative your Division Your Member. Member of
you, Mr. Congress, I am a busy man, and I am not in and you are
and asked me to develop and present an initiative in the House.
Congressional party is little with respect to the legislation the members
and encouraging show of interest, you and I, however, have the
you found it was in the legislation of Mr. Congress. After a while
has to go it before the House. There has been a lot of it when
You appeared on about 1950-1951. I remember. You appeared a

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hoppson

June 2, 1972

Denver H. Graham
1314 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Denver;

Thank you for your letter of May 16, concerning
Julius Hobson and WIQE.

Julius informs me that as of now WIQE has received
no funding or other significant resources traceable
to The Damned Information. Therefore, it does not
seem worthwhile to pursue the matter further, even
though part of the claim is due regardless of funding
to WIQE.

I am sure that if funds do become available to WIQE,
Julius will be pleased to settle this account, and that
he will take care of the other disbursements when
his circumstances permit.

Sincerely yours,

Landon Dowdey

cc: Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Denver,

The Washington Post

Date June 7, 1972

TO dear mr hobson

FROM _____

RE:

thank you very much for the interview this morning. when you get this letter, somebody probably will still be transcribing the tapes, so don't look to see it in the paper right away.

our managing editor, howard simons, has called a friend of his at random house who has said that an editor and writer there, antoinette morrison, will get in touch with you soon. i hope she does and that some arrangement satisfactory to you can be worked out.

those of us who ~~sate~~ sat in on the interview talked about it some ~~k~~ after you left. i won't go into all the flattering things that were said; i'll only say it was an awful long interview---and each of us had a lot of questions we never got around to asking. maybe we can do it again some time.

thanks again,



Barry Sussman

JAMES E. CURRY, J.D.
HUMANIST COUNSELLOR
3709 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010

April 11, 1972

Julius Hobson
WIQUE
300 M, S.W.
Washington, D.C..

Dear Mr. Hobson:

For years I have realized that like me you are a good Socialist. More important, I have known that like me you are an atheist. I have often felt inclined to discuss the latter topic personally with you. But it seems that matters concerning religion are secondary to the important political and economic matters in which you are so deeply involved. So I have refrained from intruding on your time.

But Mr. Fauntroy seems every day to be more Tartuffian; and other black leaders become more and more religiose. So it may be that religio-political affairs now deserve your direct attention.

I happen to have long experience as a lawyer and as a religio-political lobbyist and writer. I wish you would give me an appointment some day when you are not too busy to discuss such matters with you. Or, in the alternative, you could refer me to some associate of yours. It is not impossible that I could help you; it is certain that you could help me with advice.

I have recently accepted appointment as a Humanist Counsellor here. With important distinctions my functions are analogous to those of a theistic clergyman. But to me Humanism is "a polite word for atheism." (See article from National Observer, copy attached.) And I have just told the FCC that Humanism is "atheism with an important plus," i.e. respect for individual dignity and worth and the scientific outlook. (copy attached.)

I am now trying to decide how to handle my functions as counsellor. Certainly I will emphasize the religio-political. I will also hold myself available to marry those atheists who believe in matrimony. I am looking for other ways to spread the atheist "gospel." I have not decided whether to have any sort of "congregation." These are some of the things I would like to discuss with you.


James E. Curry

P.S. I also enclose a copy of two recent letters to the Editor about "victimless crimes."

Invested by American Humanist Association for term ending December 31, 1975.

JEC

Authorized to perform for Humanists and others services analogous to those performed by theistic clergymen including (by order of the Superior Court) celebration of marriages in the District of Columbia.

Humanists of the Year: Anton J. Carlson (1953); Arthur F. Bentley (1954); James P. Warbasse (1955); C. Judson Herrick (1956); Margaret Sanger (1957); Oscar Riddle (1958); Brock Chisholm (1959); Julian Huxley (1962); Herman J. Muller (1963); Carl Rogers (1964); Hudson Hoagland (1965); Erich Fromm (1966); A. H. Maslow (1967); Benjamin H. Spock (1968); Buckminster Fuller (1969); A. Philip Randolph (1970); Albert Ellis (1971).

Washington Area Broadcasters

COMMUNITY ASCERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

TELEVISION

WDCA
WMAL
WRC
WTTG

RADIO

WASH
WDON
WFAZ
WGAY (AM)
WGAY (FM)
WGMS (AM)
WGMS (FM)
WHFS
WHUR
WJMD
WMAL (AM)
WMAL (FM)
WMOD
WPGC (AM)
WPGC (FM)
WPIK
WRC (AM)
WRC (FM)
WUST
WWDC (AM)
WWDC (FM)
WXRA

February 1, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Director
Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In connection with the preparation of license renewal applications to the Federal Communications Commission, broadcast stations licensed in the Washington area are in the process of meeting jointly with area leaders representing a broad cross-section of community groups.

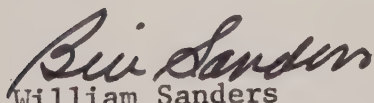
Metropolitan areas such as Washington which have a large number of broadcast stations can place a substantial burden upon significant community leaders with whom each of the stations would wish to meet. Such a leader may either be asked to meet separately with each licensee or would find himself unable to be available for all such consultations.

In order to minimize the burden that might be placed on such leaders and at the same time assuring that all area broadcasters will have access to his or her views on community problems, a large number of Washington area broadcasters have formed a community ascertainment committee. This committee is now conducting meetings as a group. The purpose of this letter is to express our desire to meet jointly with you and to ascertain your views on the major problems, needs, or interests facing the community as seen from your position. The meeting is not intended as a critique session regarding program practices of these stations.

We hope that you will be willing and able to accommodate a discussion with us.

A representative from our committee will contact you by telephone in a few days. She will be glad to answer any questions you may have and will ask to set an appointment to meet with the committee at a time and place convenient to you. We look forward to meeting with you.

Cordially,



William Sanders
Chairman, Leader Survey Committee

JULY 6TH, 1972
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. HOBSON -

CONVENTION DICTATES THAT ONE DOESN'T WRITE A LETTER WITH PERSONAL OVERTONES TO SOMEONE YOU'VE NEVER SEEN OR SPOKEN TO IN YOUR LIFE; I SHALL CONSIGN THE CONVENTION TO HELL, WHICH BEATS THE DEMOCRATS TO IT BY SEVERAL DAYS. (IF THAT IS RELEVANT)

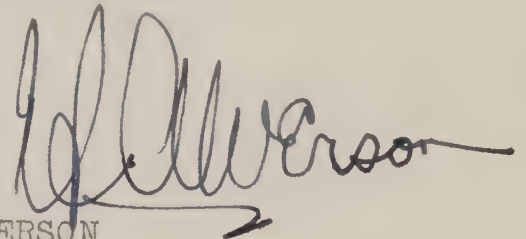
I HAVE ADMIRERD YOUR INITIATIVE AND PERSEVERANCE IN SINGLE-HANDEDLY PRODDING THE MORIBUND D.C. SCHOOL OFFICIALS INTO DOING PARTIALLY WHAT THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO DO. IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT AN ERUDITE AND PUBLIC SPIRITED MAN SUCH AS JULIUS HOBSON STEPS INTO THE ARENA AGAINST THE CONTENTED AND COMATOSE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAKES IT TOE THE LINE.

I AM A RETIRED BUT NOT TIRED BUSINESSMAN WHO HAS READ ALL THE RECENT ARTICLES ON YOU AND YOUR PHILOSOPHY APPEARING IN THE POST AND MY EMPATHY WITH YOU AND YOUR OUTLOOK HAS BEEN GREATLY REINFORCED. WHILE I'M NOT A BLACK BROTHER, IF IT TAKES THE CURSE OFF A BIT I'M THE ONLY WHITE MAN IN MY WHOLE RESIDENTIAL AREA; MY ERSTWHILE NEIGHBORS DEPARTED IN GREAT HASTE AND PERTURBATION ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO.

ANALAGOUS TO THE BLUNDERBUSS OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND CLOSE BEHIND IT FOR RANK INEFFICIENCY COMES THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. I WROTE THE ENCLOSED LETTER TO THE BILL GOLD COLUMN IN THE POST SEEKING TO AIR MY VIEWS AND KICK OFF A ONE-MAN CAMPAIGN. BILL DIDN'T TOUCH EVEN A PARAGRAPH. IT WAS APPARENTLY TOO SALTY.

DO YOU THINK THAT AS A STARTER WRITING TO ONE OF THE COUNCILMEN WHO IS NOT PARTICULARLY EN RAPPORT WITH HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR, WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE MOVE ? FORGIVE ME FOR ENCROACHING ON YOUR TIME.

CORDIALLY YOURS,



E.S. ALVERSON

3450 NASH PLACE, S.E. 20019
TEL LUD 2 1915

P.S. IT "BROKE ME UP" (TO USE THE TERM YOU USE) TO READ OF YOUR LITTLE GIRL AND ALSO YOUR ESTEEM FOR THE VICTORIAN POETS. I SHARE THAT FEELING, HAVING WRITTEN A BIT MYSELF AND HAVING DEVoured WORKS OF POETS MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLES.

THE FOLLOWING WAS WRITTEN FOR YOU, MY FRIEND... IT MUST ~~BE~~ HAVE BEEN.

THE VOICE

AT SUNRISE, SWIMMING OUT TO SEA,
I HEARD A CLEAR VOICE CALLING ME
FROM THE LITTLE WOOD WHOSE BRANCHES LEAN
OVER THE RESTLESS WATER -
I HEARD, HALF-DREAMING THAT I HEARD,
THE VOICE OF SOME ENCHANTED BIRD;
AND GLANCING BACK, AMONG THE GREEN
I SAW MY LITTLE DAUGHTER.

WHEN I MUST BREAST THE STILLER SEA
THAT STRETCHES EVERLASTINGLY
BENEATH THE STARLESS, UNKNOWN NIGHT,
THE DARKNESS ROUND ME FALLING,
MAY IT BE GIVEN ME TO HEAR
LIFE CALLING ME AS CRYSTAL-CLEAR—
TO GLANCE BACK ONCE THROUGH FAILING LIGHT
AND ANSWER THAT SWEET CALLING.

WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

ENGLISH POET BORN 1878
THE ABOVE FROM
"I HEARD A SAILOR"
COPYRIGHT 1925, MACMILLAN CO.
REPRINT - TWENTIETH CENTURY
POETRY - DRINKWATER, CANBY AND
BENET

MR.BILL GOLD
THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON,D.C.

WASHINGTON,D.C.
JUNE 22,1972

Copy
not verbatim.

DEAR MR.GOLD -

WILL YOU ASSIST IN ALERTING DISTRICT HOME OWNERS THAT STILL ANOTHER INNOVATIVE PROGRAM EMANATING FROM THE MAYOR'S OFFICE IS BEING READIED FOR LAUNCHING.IT ONLY RECEIVED A LINE OR TWO IN THE PRESS RECENTLY DUE TO MORE URGENT DEMANDS FOR SPACE.

IT SEEMS THAT SOME ENTERPRIZING CHAP IN THE EVER ALERT PROPERTY TAX DIVISION HAS GONE BACK TWO HUNDRED YEARS TO RESURRECT AN OLD DISCREDITED PLAN FOR HAVING THE ASSESSOR DEMAND ENTRANCE TO THE TAX PAYER'S HOME ON A SNOOPING FORAY.THIS HAS NOT BEEN DEEMED NECESSARY HITHERTO IN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS THAT I KNOW OF PERSONALLY.OF COURSE,THE DEMAND FOR TAXES IS INFINITELY GREATER AT PRESENT SINCE SO MUCH OF THE 'TAKE' IS SQUANDERED OR "MISPLACED".AN UNCONSCIONABLE PORTION IS DISSIPATED NOW FOR THE CREATION OR MAINTAINING OF A GLOSSY EXECUTIVE "IMAGE".ECONOMISTS TERM THIS ENHANCEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE FACADE AS "PSYCHIC INCOME"AND,OF COURSE,IT IS THE TAX PAYER WHO GETS PSYCHED.

REFERRING TO THE ASSESSOR'S TREK THROUGH ONES HOME,IT CAN EASILY BE VISUALIZED THAT IF A MAN HAS GIVEN HIS KITCHEN A FRESH COAT OF PAINT THE ASSESSED VALUATION WOULD GO UP HALF A BIG BILL; TWO COATS WOULD INCREASE THE ANTE TO A THOUSAND EASILY.
SUPPOSE SOMEONE HAD A CUT GLASS BOWL -AN HEIRLOOM,ON THE DINING TABLE. EVEN IF THE TABLE WOULD NOT EVIDENCE A FILTHY RICH STANDARD OF LIVING, THE GLASS OBJET D'ART SURELY WOULD. SEE FOOTNOTE FROM ADAM SMITH **

DON'T GO AWAY,BILL - I'VE ONLY GIVEN YOU HALF OF THE "PROGRAM".

CONGRESSMEN,SENATORS,ECONOMISTS,FISCAL AGENTS AND FORWARD-LOOKING MAYORS ARE UNANIMOUSLY PERPLEXED AND DISTURBED IN SEEKING TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE EXHORBITANT AND EVER-MOUNTING PROPERTY TAXES. NOT SO IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOWEVER !IN THIS FIELD HERE,THE MAYOR AND FRIENDS PRACTICALLY HAVE CARTE BLANCHE TO SLAP IT TO THE HOI POLLOI WITH GREAT ABANDON.

THE MOST INVIDIOUS PART OF THE NEWLY SYNTHESIZED SCHEME WILL BLOW YOU RIGHT OUT FROM UNDER YOUR FIRST MORTGAGE;IT WILL KNOCK YOU LOOSE FROM ANY VAGRANT THOUGHTS YOU MIGHT HAVE HAD ABOUT BUYING A NEW RUG!

NOISES ARE BEING MADE DOWN AT THE "PROGRAM" FACTORY THAT MAY WELL BE A PRELUDE TO STEPPING UP PROPERTY APPRAISAL TO AN ANNUAL BASIS RATHER THAN ON A THREE YEAR BASIS IN EFFECT HITHERTO.THIS SUBTLE SUBTERFUGE WILL ONLY HURT YOU WHEN YOU LAUGH...UPON OPENING THE INCREASED TAX BILL ANNUALLY.

CAN YOU IMAGINE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO AN APPRAISER'S JOB IF HE DRIFTED INTO THE MAYOR'S OFFICE WITH THE IDENTICAL VALUATION THAT A GIVEN PROPERTY HAD CARRIED THE YEAR BEFORE ??NO APPRECIATION ? NO TILT ?? HE WOULD SING TWO VERSES OF THE "VACANT CHAIR" AND THEN HIKE DOWN TO THE D.C.UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DISPENSARY TO FIND A NEW CHAIR.

I TRUST YOU WILL AGREE,EVEN IN PART.

E.S.ALVERSON

ADDENDUM

EXCERPT FROM THE CLASSIC...."THE WEALTH OF NATIONS" BY ADAM SMITH. 1723 -'90

"THE CONTRIVERS OF THE SEVERAL TAXES WHICH IN ENGLAND HAVE BEEN IMPOSED UPON HOUSES,SEEM TO HAVE IMAGINED THAT THERE WAS GREAT DIFFICULTY IN ASCERTAINING WITH TOLERABLE EXACTNESS,WHAT WAS THE REAL RENT (TAX) OF EVERY HOUSE...THE FIRST TAX OF THIS KIND WAS HEARTH-MONEY OR A TAX OF TWO SHILLINGS UPON EVERY HEARTH.IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN HOW MANY HEARTHS WERE IN THE HOUSE,IT WAS NECESSARY THAT THE TAX GATHERER SHOULD ENTER EVERY ROOM IN IT.THIS ODISIOUS VISIT RENDERED THE TAX ODISIOUS.SOON AFTER THE REVOLUTION,THEREFORE,IT WAS ABOLISHED AS A BADGE OF SLAVERY."

*** **

OUR FEELINGS AND REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THIS CAPRICIOUSLY CONSIDERED INTRUSION IS BASED ON ANTECEDENTS THAT CANNOT BE LIGHTLY BRUSHED ASIDE. THE ELDER PITT ADDRESSED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THESE WORDS,"THE POOREST MAN MAY IN HIS COTTAGE BID DEFIANCE TO ALL THE FORCES OF THE CROWN.IT MAY BE FRAIL;ITS ROOF MAY SHAKE;THE STORM MAY ENTER,THE RAIN MAY ENTER - BUT THE KING OF ENGLAND MAY NOT ENTER ; ALL HIS FORCE DARES NOT CROSS THE THRESHOLD OF THE RUINED TENEMENT".

Miscellaneous

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N.Y. 10027

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

420 West 118th Street

June 8, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Director,
Washington Institute for
Quality Education
300 M. Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Julius:

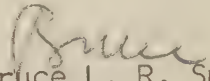
Enclosed is a first draft of my chapter on the Washington D. C. schools.

I would greatly appreciate your comments, both as to detailed accuracy and the soundness of the general theme. Please don't be bashful in commenting on your own role, including anything I have treated incorrectly or not covered. I can only get it straight if you help me by tough comments. Don't spare my feelings; hit me hard where you think I am wrong.

I hope that you have been feeling better.

With very best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Bruce L. R. Smith
Professor

BS/ks



C&P Telephone

1710 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 637-9900

September 20, 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, Southwest
Washington, D C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

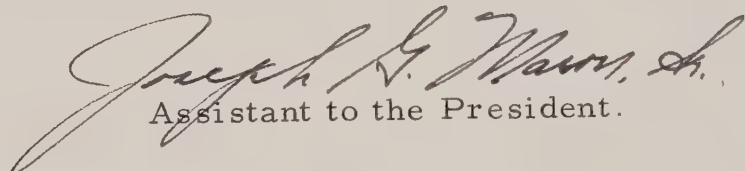
I was pleased to learn from our telephone conversation on September 16 that you are not now experiencing the problem of annoyance calls mentioned in your August 24 memorandum.

As we discussed, without a suspect or other information as to the party or parties originating the calls it is not possible for us to take further action.

Certainly, should you experience a recurrence of this difficulty, please call Mr. Flowers, on 392-3861, or me, on 392-2668, and immediate action will be taken to assist you.

Be assured, we are deeply concerned when our customers have difficulty with annoyance or harassing calls. Our Company never condones the misuse of service and will do everything possible to assist in correcting such a problem.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant to the President.

6. How data supplied will improve education in the District of Columbia public schools and in other public school systems throughout the country.

7. WIQE's contribution to the establishment of data collection processes in the District of Columbia public school system. (See attached compliance to the court.)

8. WIQE's estimated budget needs in order to carry out the project for one year.

9. The need for emergency funds.

Attachments

JWH:clt



6. How data supplied will improve education in the situation of Columbia public schools and in other public school systems throughout the country.
7. WIOE's contribution to the establishment of data collection systems in the situation of Columbia public school systems. (See attached compliance to the court.)
8. A report submitted (under cover) in order to meet the need for one year.
9. The need for emergency funds.

Attest:
JHE:dlf



W IQ E WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
~~800 M STREET, S.W.~~ • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
1319 Fourth Street, S.W. TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

November 29, 1972

TO: Hattie M. Strong Foundation

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Director, Washington Institute for
Quality Education

SUBJECT: Progress report on the agreement reached between the
D.C. Board of Education, the school administration,
and WIQE (see attached agreement)

In the agreement reached with the Board of Education, we submitted the attached "Proposed Budget," which is self-explanatory.

We were forced to revise the expenditures as presented in the budget for the simple reason that we were unable to obtain sufficient funds to carry out the project in the manner first proposed. Thus we altered the expenditures (see attached budget for June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972). The figure of \$23,900.00 represents the amount of money that WIQE has spent out of grants to carry forward the project.

There are final reports in printing, and a manual to be finished by the end of December, which will be useful not only in Washington but throughout the country. The whole thrust of this report to the school system is to abide by the Court's decree dealing with equalization of educational resources. We are to report to the Board of Education with three alternative methods of equalizing these resources, based primarily upon the needs in the community, more than upon the equalization of money resources. The plaintiffs in the case and the school officials have agreed in writing before the Court that this would be an acceptable path for this kind of inquiry.

We estimate that WIQE will maintain the present, cut-back salary levels without hiring anyone else, and that, with approximately \$15,000 more, we can and will complete the project. We have reasonable assurances from the Carnegie Foundation that there will be a grant forthcoming of approximately \$15,000.



WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

CURRENT BUDGET

June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972

A. Sources of Income

Cash on hand	--
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	\$10,000.00
Hattie M. Strong Foundation	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total income, 6/1/72-12/1/72	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

B. Salaries* (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Project Director (came on board as a consultant at average fee of \$50/day, or approximately \$400/month)	\$2,400.00
Legal Consultant (2 days/week @ \$50/day, averaging \$400/month)	2,400.00
Administrative Assistant/Statistical Analyst (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,500.00
Statistician (Survey) (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,750.00
Secretary (@ \$7,200/year)	3,600.00
3 part-time student assistants (legal, graphic, research and editing)	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$17,150.00

C. Expenses (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Rent (\$2,400/year)	\$1,200.00
Telephone (\$1,500/year)	750.00
Office supplies and equipment (includes printing & graphic presentation)	1,500.00
Equipment repair and maintenance (moved to 1319 Fourth St., S.W.)	500.00
Duplicating (Xerox)	900.00
Postage and messenger service	650.00
Office maintenance (janitorial)	300.00
Traveling expenses, local	150.00
" " out-of-town	600.00
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>200.00</u>
	\$6,750.00

Total expenditures, 6/1/72-12/1/72	<u>\$23,900.00</u>
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* It was estimated that this project would cost approximately \$67,800 to complete. However, due to our inability to raise even half that much, salaries had to be cut to meet available funds.

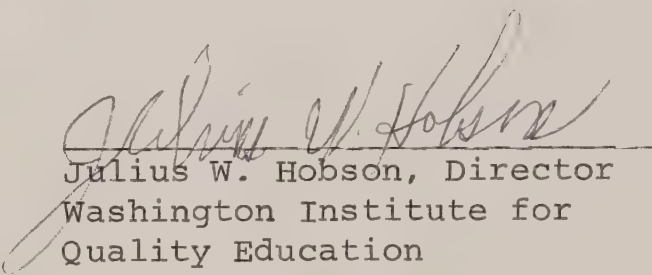
As soon as we have completed these proposals and presented them to the Board of Education, we will present to you a very detailed accounting of where the money that your Foundation granted to us was spent. We will also present to you copies of the finished proposals and the manual of operation which we hope ultimately to make available to all public school systems in the country.

Also enclosed with our final report will be copies of our income tax returns and our proper papers filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

Thank you for your help, and feel free to call upon us with any general or detailed question about the work at any time. Our records will be available to you for examination upon request.

I, as Director of WIQE, have been hospitalized about half of the time since June 1, 1972, and have not been able to keep up to date all of WIQE's records. I have received happy news from my doctors to the effect that I am getting physically better, and that I will be able to work more consistently -- and thus keep more current in my reporting.

We would like to state again that this agreement reached between the school officials and the officers of WIQE is in no way legally binding upon the school system. It is simply an agreement reached between the Court, the schools and WIQE on how best to expedite the matter of bringing about equality in educational opportunity for all the public school children in the District of Columbia. We have good reason to believe, from the many requests and inquiries we have received from other school districts, that there is a great deal of interest throughout the country in the kind of manual we expect to produce.



Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education

JWH/vm
Attachments

July 5, 1972

Mr. Douglas Bond
The Grant Foundation
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Bond:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that 'per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

July 5, 1972

Mr. Douglas Bond
The Grant Foundation
110 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10022

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that per capita expenditures for all students be the same and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education has no avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. John J. Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans. The system as rapidly as possible so that the plans of the Board of Education can select and implement it by the time that school year begins, September, 1972.

We are, therefore, for a grant in

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
AND THE TILDEN FOUNDATION
1000 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10028
We believe that this book will be of great
value to the student and the teacher in the
study of the history of the United States.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. BROWN
President
New York Public Library

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
416 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT
MATTIE G. TAYLOR, VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES I. CASSELL
JAMES E. COATES
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MARTHA S. SWAIM
BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. James L. Kunen,
Executive Vice President
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer
Foundation
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kunen:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

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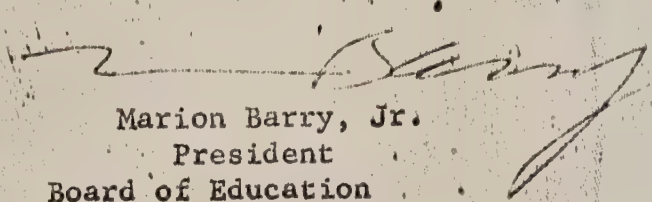
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We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

November 7, 1972

Mr. Lambert Brose
Lutheran Council
955 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Suite 4300, North Building
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Brose:

As you know, Mr. Hobson was in the hospital on October 31. Although he had made arrangements to leave the hospital and speak at the Fall Pastoral Conference, at the last moment an increase in pain as a result of treatments prevented his doing so. He regrets letting you down at the last moment; however, your program looked impressive and we hope it was a great success.

Sincerely,

Viera Morse
Administrative Assistant

W IQ E

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

~~388 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

1319 Fourth Street, S.W.

TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

November 29, 1972

TO: Hattie M. Strong Foundation

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Director, Washington Institute for Quality Education

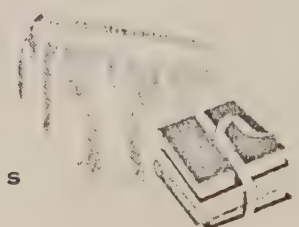
SUBJECT: Progress report on the agreement reached between the D.C. Board of Education, the school administration, and WIQE (see attached agreement)

In the agreement reached with the Board of Education, we submitted the attached "Proposed Budget," which is self-explanatory.

We were forced to revise the expenditures as presented in the budget for the simple reason that we were unable to obtain sufficient funds to carry out the project in the manner first proposed. Thus we altered the expenditures (see attached budget for June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972). The figure of \$23,900.00 represents the amount of money that WIQE has spent out of grants to carry forward the project.

There are final reports in printing, and a manual to be finished by the end of December, which will be useful not only in Washington but throughout the country. The whole thrust of this report to the school system is to abide by the Court's decree dealing with equalization of educational resources. We are to report to the Board of Education with three alternative methods of equalizing these resources, based primarily upon the needs in the community, more than upon the equalization of money resources. The plaintiffs in the case and the school officials have agreed in writing before the Court that this would be an acceptable path for this kind of inquiry.

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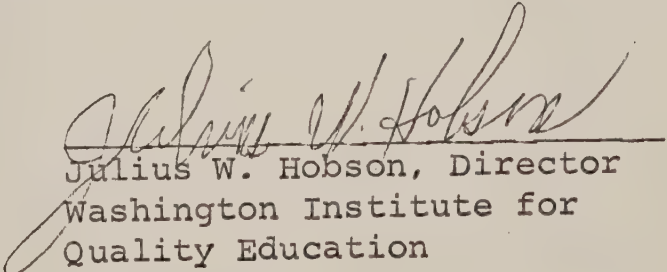
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Thank you for your help, and feel free to call upon us with any general or detailed question about the work at any time. Our records will be available to you for examination upon request.

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Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education

JWH/vm
Attachments

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

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June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972

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* It was estimated that this project would cost approximately \$67,800 to complete. However, due to our inability to raise even half that much, salaries had to be cut to meet available funds.

August 24, 1972

Dean Jean Camper Cahn
Dean Edgar Cahn
Antioch School of Law
1145 19th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Jean and Ed,

A young friend of mine that I have known for several years has applied to Antioch Law School and has not yet heard from lhis application. His name is Roy Hines from Petersburg, Virginia.

I know that he comes from a very poor family and has done a hell of a lot with himself on his own. He has all sorts of academic and extracurricular achievements, including being thrown out of Norfolk State College for leading student protests.

He has visited with me several times this summer and I would think that he would be just the kind of student that Antioch would be looking for.

Please let me -- and him -- know the status of his application.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

August 25, 1972

Mr. Fritz Mosher
Carnegie Corporation
of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

RE: Your telephone call of August 18

Dear Mr. Mosher:

In response to your phone call on August 18 we would like to call to your attention certain additional aspects of the WIQE-District of Columbia Board of Education agreement which were not outlined in the June 23 letter from the D.C. Board of Education President.

The "Hobson v Hansen" decree handed down by Judge J. Skelly Wright in June 1967 directed the public schools to 1) integrate teaching faculties; 2) equalize expenditures per pupil from regular budgeted funds; and 3) abolish what was then known as "the homogeneous tracking system" which by its very nature condemned poor and black children to blue collar existences by denying them adequate primary and secondary educational opportunities to prepare for either promising vocational futures or an academic life.

As the principle plaintiff in the case (Hobson v Hansen) since 1967 I have been about the business of enforcing what is now the law of the land in the District of Columbia. In this effort, I have done everything from "seizing" the Board of Education and serving time in jail to serving for one year as the first elected D.C. public representative in this century.

The school system has since 1967 been remiss and reluctant in its efforts to carry out or implement the Court's decree. Since that time I have returned to court and upon my request the court has one more time ordered the public schools to equalize expenditures for teachers' salaries in the D.C. Public Schools within 5% of the citywide average expenditure in the elementary schools.

I have won many times in the courts for the schools, so in lieu of another court action, my last proposal to the Board of Education was that we work together in an effort to improve the quality of education for the children in this city instead of continuing our legal adversary position. One of this proposal has grown the enclosed agreement with the Board of Education and the school administration. For some \$67,000 I have agreed that WIQE would devise and propose the implementation of a plan that would be within the framework of the U.S. Constitution. It was upon my request that the funding for such an operation come from foundations and not from the public treasury to reduce any concern about my being co-opted by public dollars. I felt that as a plaintiff in the case I could not accept money from the schools to assist them in complying with the court order. The enclosed agreement, therefore, contains a provision that the D.C. Public Schools would aid me directly in acquiring funds through foundations such as the Carnegie Corporation of New York to complete this project by December 1, 1972.

As of this writing we have been able to acquire from the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation and the Hattie M. Strong Foundations a total amount of \$25,000. We have hired some staff with this money. We have office space at WIQE plus free office space at the Board of Education, plus other free facilities such as computers, calculators, clerical help, etc. contributed by the school system. Ours is always an emergency financial situation and we would appreciate any help that we could get from the Carnegie Corporation of New York on the balance needed of \$42,800. We are making periodic reports to the Board of Education and any foundations involved regarding what is happening to the money that we receive for this project.

Not only is our objective to help the D.C. Public Schools by December 1, but we hope in the process to prepare a manual which can be used by large school systems throughout the country as a guide to intelligent resource utilization. We would appreciate an opportunity to sit down and talk to you about this project. The Superintendent of the Public Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Education, myself, or all three of us at once would certainly try to meet at your convenience to discuss these matters.

I now run the Washington Institute for Quality Education which is a non-profit tax-free private foundation (#237006817) and am also a professor in the Department of Sociology at the American University
E

Enclosed are booklets which have been published by WIQE, and a few recent newspaper items which I think will give you some insight into the legal sensitivities behind this requirement of foundation funding.

We appreciate your interest and look forward to a meeting on this matter as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

Encl: The Damned Children: A Layman's Guide to Forcing Change
in Public Education by Julius Hobson
The Damned Information: Acquiring and Using Public Information
to Force Social Change by Julius Hobson
Intradistrict School Financing: Challenge of the Future
Series of Washington Post articles, July, 1972

JWH/jb

JWH/jb

November 7, 1972

U.S. Representative Edith Green
Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Green:

It was good to receive your thoughtful and factual letter.

As my wife indicated to you, we checked with the school system in the person of Miss Betty Holton, the director of equalization, in regard to the situations you described. The facts are roughly as follows:

1. The pertinent parts of the Wright decree (Hobson v. Hansen, 269 F. Supp. 401 (1967)) are:

"It is FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED And DECREED that the defendants, beginning with the school year 1967-68, provide substantial teacher integration in the faculty of each school. It is FURTHER ORDERED that on October 2, 1967, the defendants file in the record in this case a report of their compliance with this order of the court.

"It is FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that on October 2, 1967, the defendants file in the record in this case for approval by the court a plan of teacher assignment which will fully integrate the faculty of each school pursuant to the principles announced in the court's opinion and the instructions in the part styled REMEDY thereof."

Attached hereto is a copy of the REMEDY portion of the decision referred to above, from which it is clear that, though the court did order immediate "substantial integration" of teaching staffs and "color-conscious" assignment of incoming teachers, it specifically did not invoke a quota system, though the court discussed that remedy.



2. However, according to Miss Holton, what the school system in fact did was to submit a plan of compliance with the court's decree that was implemented by designating any school with more than 10% over or under the city-wide average teacher composition of 78% Black and 22% White as either, respectively, a "Black" or a "white" school. Based upon this designation, incoming teachers of the same class (e.g., permanent, temporary, or substitute) were given preference by race to bring the particular school back into balance (defined as within 10% of the city-wide average). Based upon Miss Holton's information, including putting the precise factual situation that you set forth to her, she states that such action would have violated these assignment procedures, since, if no Black qualified permanent teacher were available to place in a "white" school, then in spite of the fact that a teacher was white, she, if qualified, would be assigned permanently to that school, thus giving final say to the educational aspect.

While I am not in favor of a quota system, as I gather you are not, I just want to point out that the present assignment system was instituted by the schools to comply with Judge Wright's decree -- not as a matter of compulsion but as a choice that the schools exercised as the means which they wished to use to be in compliance. In short, the decree in no way ordered them to use the present system to achieve "substantial integration"; but they chose to do so.

In sum, while the Wright decree no doubt brought major changes in our schools here, it is clear to me (1) that in many cases of their own shortcomings the schools are using the decree as a crutch to justify their actions or inactions, and (2) that there is great misunderstanding as to just what the Wright decision does and does not require.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JHW/vm
Enc.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

National Offices - 1404 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Please reply to: 1319 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
Phone: 554-3308

September 19, 1972

Chairman Emmanuel Celler
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Celler:

Enclosed is the correspondence that I have had with
Mr. Don Edwards.

I gather that you are the proper person to address
my request for an investigation, which I now do.

Unless a full hearing of the various aspects of the
Watergate affair is held promptly, I fear that the American
people may never know the truth.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JWH/vm
Encs.

September 21, 1972

Mr. David B. Isbell
Chairman
American Civil Liberties Union
of the National Capital Area
1424 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Isbell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 14, 1972, informing me of my selection to receive the Edgerton Award.

I was, of course, most pleased to receive the news.

As you know, I am currently not in the best of health; however, barring the unforeseen, I plan to participate as you and the committee desire at the Annual Dinner.

Please feel free to work with either me or my wife, Tina, on any details with which we could be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JWH/vm

October 11, 1972

Mr. David B. Isbell
American Civil Liberties Union
of the National Capital Area
1424 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Isbell:

There is to acknowledge your letter of September 14, 1972, informing me of my selection to receive the Edward Award.

I was, of course, most pleased to receive the news. As you know, I am currently not in the best of health; however, barring the unforeseen, I plan to participate as you and the committee desire at the Annual Meeting.

Please feel free to work with either me or my wife, Tina, on any details with which we could be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

WJH/vrp

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

1346 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

(202) 833-3721

March 2, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson

W.I.Q.E.

300 M St. SW

Washington, DC 20024

Dear Julius:

Thank you very much for joining our board of advisors.
Enclosed is the latest newsletter, hot off the press.

I'd like to visit you one of these days and about the
projects we're involved in, get your ideas, suggestions, etc.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mike".

Michael Jacobson

First Anniversary Conference

On January 29, CSPI celebrated its first anniversary by sponsoring a conference on Public Interest Science at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. The goal of the conference was to indicate to scientists and engineers concrete ways in which they could apply their skills to serve the public interest. Participants discussed ways in which some of their colleagues are currently applying their efforts in this direction. Spirited participation by the 200 scientists and others attending the conference reflected their enthusiasm for the ideas raised by the speakers.

In CSPI's opening statement, Michael Jacobson discussed the need for, and obstacles to, public interest science.

Former New York Congressman Richard Ottinger then discussed, from first-hand experience, the difficulty of finding scientists willing to speak out on controversial technical issues of public concern. Helen Leavitt, author of Superhighway Superhoax, stated that in many important areas, what is lacking is not complex technical analysis, but rather simple common sense.

Anthony Mazzocchi, legislative director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, appealed to independent physicians and scientists to analyze the health conditions of workers and to "demythify" technical jargon so that workers can press more effectively for safer working conditions. David Swankin, the Washington representative of Consumers Union, discussed the need for going beyond mere comparison of brands to more general analysis of the types of products available on the market.

Alan McGowan of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University discussed the Scientists Institute for Public Information (SIPI) and the

dissemination of technical information to scientists and the public.

Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, said that professional and technical societies should enable members to contribute to public interest groups at the same time they pay their dues. James Turner, author of The Chemical Feast, urged scientists to develop mechanisms to protect those who risk their jobs by speaking out on controversial issues.

A broader perspective was introduced by Julius Hobson, director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education. He pointed out that scientists will not be able to effect meaningful change until they begin to view themselves as part of the larger community. He emphasized that many of America's problems arise from a lopsided distribution of income, wealth and power rather than a mere shortage of goods.

Wide-ranging and clashing philosophies characterized the final panel: "Ethical Responsibility of Scientists and Scientific Societies." On this panel were David Baltimore, associate professor of biology at MIT, Alan Nixon, president-elect of the American Chemical Society, and Carl Pacifico, president of the G&O Company of New Haven, Conn. The diversity of viewpoints led to vigorous audience participation.

The conference was closed by CSPI's Albert Fritsch, who discussed the increasing opposition to the environmental movement and the attitudes which those under attack should maintain.

We at the Center sincerely hope that the great interest which the conference aroused indicates that an increasing number of scientists and engineers will place top priority on serving the public welfare.

I would not engage in projects which can be useful to some only by being harmful to others.

Descartes

Transcripts of the conference are being prepared. If you would like a copy, please send \$9.00 to CSPI to cover costs of zexing and mailing.

THE AIR OF POVERTY

James Sullivan, Louis Lombardo and Albert Fritsch testified for CSPI before the Subcommittee on the Environment of the Senate Commerce Committee on February fourth. They deplored foot-dragging by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in protecting residents of the inner city.

Sullivan and Lombardo demonstrated that the urban poor bear the brunt of automotive air pollution hazards. Sullivan presented air pollution survey maps of 8 cities showing that the poor are typically exposed to carbon monoxide levels 30% or more higher than are the suburban affluent. He testified that noise levels discriminate in a similar way, the urban poor being exposed to 10 times the noise level found in suburban areas.

Lombardo presented data from a suppressed EPA report entitled "Our Urban Environment and Our Most Endangered People." He showed the Committee the tiny amount of lead-contaminated city dust and dirt (less than 1/24 of a teaspoon) that, if ingested daily by an inner city child, would cause lead poisoning. Lombardo said that this amount of dirt could be picked up on the nipple of a dropped baby bottle, on a dropped cookie, or on a wet thumb.

Albert Fritsch discussed the use of leaded gasoline. He deplored that although lead consumption began to decrease in late 1970, the trend has now reversed. In fact, tetraethyl lead usage reached an 18 month high in November, 1971 (latest figures).

In testimony before the Washington, D.C., City Council, James Sullivan criticized Council members for nitpicking over technicalities while air pollution remains at dangerous levels. Their haggling is preventing adoption of a plan designed to achieve cleaner air by 1975.

CSPI ran a very successful program for 17 college students last summer. We would like to continue this program next summer, but cannot do so without additional funds. Even those students who provide their own room and board increase overhead expenses at the Center. In addition, we would like to take on several summer students at subsistence pay. Our Newsletter readers are our only source of funds for this program. We appreciate your generosity.

AUTO MAKERS STALL

Lombardo and Sullivan also testified before the Subcommittee on the Environment of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Lombardo testified that Congress had intended the Clean Air Act of 1970 to ensure air quality protective of the public health by 1985. But, he said, automobile industry pressure has now caused the Administration to set such weak standards that safe air quality will not be achieved.

Sullivan stated that by failing to put a substantial effort into producing "clean" automobiles, the big three auto manufacturers are sabotaging the nation's efforts to achieve clean air. The burden of meeting air quality standards required by the Clean Air Act is thus being shifted to the local communities which seem unwilling or unable to cut pollution by reducing or eliminating automobile traffic.

In Washington, you don't have to argue that economic power is political power; unfortunately you still do in many of our political science departments.

S. Jerry Cohen, former chief counsel of the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.

CSPI joined the Natural Resources Defense Council in a lawsuit charging the Environmental Protection Agency with using faulty tailpipe emission test procedures in setting the standard for hydrocarbon emissions from automobiles.

* * *

CSPI, along with the Consumer Federation of America and the Federation of Homemakers, has charged that the Food & Drug Administration has failed to enforce its own regulations that require a retailer to post notice if a food or its wrapper does not carry a notice of artificial coloring. They cited three foods as inadequately labeled: Florida citrus fruits, sweet and red potatoes, and black olives. The FDA has agreed to investigate the labeling of citrus fruit and potatoes.

Papa, What's the moon supposed to advertise?

"The People, Yes"
Carl Sandburg

BOLOGNA BALONEY

Most of the processed meat we eat --bologna, hot dogs, bacon, ham, cooked sausages, etc.--are treated with sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. According to meat processors, the additives serve two purposes: to enhance the red color, and to inhibit the growth of the bacteria that cause botulism food poisoning. Recent studies by scientists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food & Drug Administration showed that the additives react with other chemicals in meat to form nitrosamines, most of which are potent carcinogens (i. e., cause cancer).

Concerned about the proven presence of nitrosamines in food, Michael Jacobson of CSPI and two employees of the Center for the Study of Responsive Law petitioned the USDA to bar the use of nitrate and nitrite in baby food and bacon. In these foods, the additives act only as colorings and are not needed to prevent botulism.

There is no evidence to substantiate the meat industry claim that the additives actually act as preservatives in cured meat. This function is only now being investigated by several laboratories, though it is the basis on which industry justifies the use of these additives. If the results of these investigations are negative, further legal actions may be taken.

Last summer, CSPI investigated the costs and possibilities of reclaiming those areas of Appalachia which have been damaged by strip mining. Copies of this report are available for \$8.00 to cover zerox and mailing costs.

YOU CAN'T TELL A SOAP BY ITS COVER

It is foolhardy to interpret the absence of a warning label on a detergent package as an indication that the product is safe, according to CSPI's Farley Fisher. Responding to a recommendation by Senator William Spong (D., Va.) that consumers rely on such labels to determine the safety of products they are considering buying, Fisher pointed out that even very dangerous products can be sold without a label. There are several reasons for this.

The Food & Drug Administration has admitted testing only 39 brands of detergent, out of over 400 on the market. Those brands not tested, including many national labels and virtually all super-market "house" brands, are effectively unregulated. No brand must carry a warning label unless and until it is officially tested, and voluntary adoption of such labels is very rare.

Even if the FDA determines that a product is dangerous, the manufacturer can avoid using a warning label by "reformulating"--making a slight change in the composition of--his product. This gives him a "new", and therefore untested, product, which may or may not be safer, but which can be sold without a warning label until the question is resolved.

Incidentally, just because a manufacturer tells the government he has changed his product does not mean he has to tell his customers. He may continue to promote it as his "old" product.

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<input type="checkbox"/> air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> property taxes
<input type="checkbox"/> water pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> product safety	<input type="checkbox"/> public works disruption of communities
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TYPE OF WORK DESIRED:

<input type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> laboratory research	<input type="checkbox"/> working with citizen organizations
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<input type="checkbox"/> teaching	<input type="checkbox"/> lecturing	<input type="checkbox"/> preparing environmental impact statements
<input type="checkbox"/> organizing other scientists		
<input type="checkbox"/> no preference		

Consumer and environmental problems facing our society urgently need citizen-oriented scientific and engineering input. You can help.

CSPI is computer-matching citizens who need help with scientists and engineers who wish to contribute their expertise to the public interest. Please fill out the form above and send it to the Center or pass it on to a colleague or friend who might be interested.

We also invite citizens and citizen groups who need scientific assistance to send us a description of your needs. We

will provide you with the names of scientist-volunteers who may be of help to you.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization which advocates that science and technology be truly responsive to human needs.

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Michael Jacobson, Ph.D.	Michael Prival, Ph.D.
James Sullivan, Ph.D.	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Washington D. C. 20015

April 18, 1972

Dr. Julius Hobson
102 G Street SW
Washington DC 20024

Dear Dr Hobson:

On behalf of the D. C. Psychological Association I would like to again thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to address our members.

I would also like to repeat my offer of assistance in finding psychologists willing to research topics and thereby provide you with some of the background information necessary for your various projects. I would also welcome any additional suggestions from you on other approaches we might take to make our Association more relevant to the social issues in the District, such as education, busing, etc.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen Raskin".

Allen Raskin, Ph.D.
President, D.C.P.A.

DANIEL E. GOLD
*Vice President and
General Manager*

April 4, 1972

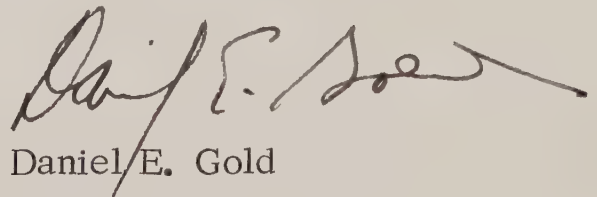
Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute of Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Please accept my personal thanks and appreciation for your recent appearance on "Washington News Conference." Your participation was a very meaningful contribution to the program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Daniel E. Gold", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Daniel E. Gold



HARLEM PARENTS COMMITTEE

COMMUNITY - SCHOOL REFERRAL CENTER
HARLEM PARENTS UNION

PHONE. 666-2910-11

514 WEST 126TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

January 12, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
% Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Please forgive the unforgiveable delay in extending our thanks for leading our workshop on the "Cost of Failure" held at Ackley Center on Saturday, December 4th. As usual your presentation was provocative, stimulating and motivating. Some of us are trying to perform a similar kind of service to parents in New York City by focusing on the dual high school system in New York, which continues to produce illiterate Black and Puerto Rican students.

In a separate letter we will be making an additional request for your time. And, in the near future some of us plan to visit with you in D.C.

Trusting we'll see you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Babette Edwards'.
Babette Edwards

BE:cr



ATTACHMENT 2

INTRADISTRICT SCHOOL FINANCING: CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

May 19, 1972

TELEPHONE: (202) 265-8200

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STERLING TUCKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 17, 1970

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

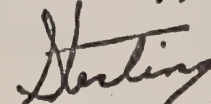
Dear Julius:

Thanks for the copy of your recent publication,
"The Damned Children."

It is persuasively informative and extremely
well written and documented. I hope that it will
be widely distributed, read and used.

If I can help with any of your work, please let
me know.

Sincerely,



Sterling Tucker
Executive Director

ST:crj

MEMBER, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA





GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

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July 20, 1971

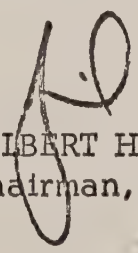
Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Julius:

I commend you for the publication, The Damned Information. It is an excellent piece of work and compresses a very complicated subject into understandable form.

I appreciate having this as a useful tool for our legal staff at the City Council.

Sincerely yours,


GILBERT HAHN, JR.
Chairman, City Council

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia 23368
10 August 1970

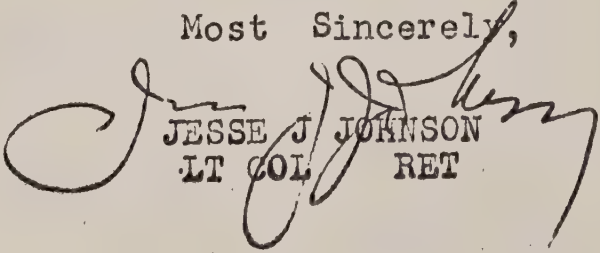
Dear Mr Hobson:

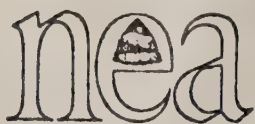
I am delighted to have received a copy of THE DAMNED CHILD just off the press. You have done an outstanding job of writing a guide for laymen who are in search of quality education for their children. The pamphlet is plainly written, to the point, and easy to understand. I hope that laymen* and concerned citizens will have access to it wherever needed in the United States.

I wish that a similar guide could be written for Civil Service employees with grievances and complaints on post-wide level. Many such employees are being intimidated, harassed, and oppressed into silence.

Thank you again for sending me a copy of THE DAMNED CHILD.

Most Sincerely,


JESSE J. JOHNSON
LT COL. RET



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION • 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D C 20036 • (202) 833-4000
HELEN P. BAIN, President SAM M. LAMBERT, Executive Secretary

August 31, 1970

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Jones, Director, Center for Human Relations

FROM: Sim Taylor *Sim*

Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, Washington Institute for Quality Education, sent the attached publication to me for review. In reading it I felt your office would find it of considerable interest. You also might know of others who would find it of value.

If you care to comment or have suggestions for Mr. Hobson, would you forward them to him at the Institute at:

300 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
Phone: 554-3308

cc: Mr. Julius Hobson

UNIVERSITY OF *Minnesota*

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455

Office of the Dean

October 7, 1970

Julius W. Hobson
Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

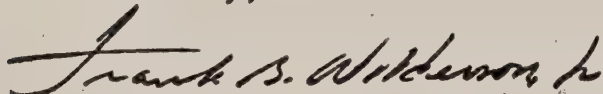
Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 3, and the copy of the guide The Damned Children. I think this is a much needed, informative statement of the quality of our schools. Please continue this effort.

Let me know if there is anyway you feel that I can contribute to this project.

Please send me 50 copies of The Damned Children and bill me if there is any charge.

Sincerely,



Frank B. Wilderson, Jr.
Assistant Dean
College of Education

Federal City College

Harland Randolph, Ph.D.
President

July 19, 1971

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Julius:

Congratulations for another excellent publication.

Sincerely yours,

Harland
Harland Randolph



NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019 • 586-8397

October 18, 1971

NAACP Legal Defense Fund
1028 Connecticut Ave. Suite 510
Washington D.C. 20036

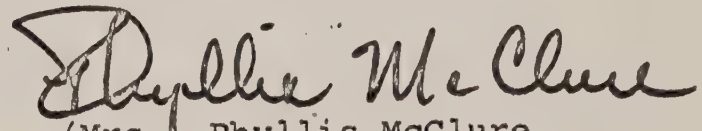
Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality
Education
300 M Street. S.W.
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Your recent publication, The Damned Information, is very useful. I would like to order four copies for members of the staff of the Division of Legal Information and Community Service. Kindly bill me for these copies.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


(Mrs. Phyllis McClure)

PA 112
10/25/71
A

sent
10-20-71



William Raspberry

Working in the System

CONSERVATIVES who keep counseling dissidents to "work within the system" don't care much for Julius Hobson, in spite of the fact that he has made a career of practicing what they preach.

The reason is that their appeals to "work within the system" really translate into exhortations to make peace with the status quo. They find Hobson upsetting because he has become expert at working within the system for change.

His major successes—most notably in improving

public education for black children—have resulted directly from his faculty for using the system to change the system.

His new booklet, "The Damned Information," gives some practical insights into how it is done. The booklet, published by the nonprofit Washington Institute for Quality Education which he heads, is the second in a series on society's "damned."

The first, "The Damned Children," points out how unequal treatment, financial and otherwise, has condemned ghetto youngsters to inadequate education. Subsequent publications will include "The Damned Administrators and the Budget," "The Damned Teachers" and "The Damned Black Federal Worker."

The "Damned Information" isn't the most interesting, but it may turn out to be the most useful of the lot. In it, Hobson explains that some of his fights have been made unnecessarily difficult by official reluctance to provide information that ought to be publicly available.

MORE TO the point, he provides practical pointers on how to force bureaucrats to make the information available.

The preface by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) describes Hobson's book this way:

"Not only is it a valuable tool in illustrating how the law can work for the individual, but it also is an important contribution toward enlightening the public as to the avenues of recourse available to them in cases where they are denied their right to information."

Moss was chairman of the subcommittee that created the Freedom of Information Act that Hobson has used to pry information out of reluctant officials.

"The Damned Information" lists step-by-step directions for requesting data, tells what to do when officials refuse to furnish it, and even suggests ways of getting congressmen and courts into the act.

It includes sample pleadings from successful lawsuits, including some of Hobson's, and a state-by-state analysis of information laws.

Some of the booklet's contents will be useful in law schools, among which Hobson hopes to find a market.

FAR MORE of it will be valuable to local activists who often find themselves relying too much on enthusiasm and too little on hard facts. This is especially true of the chapter that tells how to use the information once you've got it.

Hobson said he was moved to publish the booklet by requests from law students and civil rights activists who wanted to know how he had put his own successful cases together.

Most often, he said, they wanted to know how to document the things they knew to be true: how to prove discrimination in employment, how to measure discrimination in education, how to show unequal treatment in housing, public transportation or health services.

That sort of documentation has been a particularly strong point for Hobson, a statistician by profession. (The booklet is available for \$3.95 at the Washington Institute for Quality Education, 300 M St. SW, 20024.)

Be warned: "The Damned Information" is not entertaining, although it might well have been. A recounting of the efforts involved in springing loose the information Hobson needed for his school suit, for instance, with some indication of how new bits of information influenced the shape of the litigation, could have added life to the 68 pages.

So could a glimpse at some of the strengths and weaknesses of his opponents. Or an occasional smile.

What Hobson has produced instead is a handbook that will appeal almost solely to those who intend to act. He tells them how to do it "within the system."

INTRADISTRICT SCHOOL FINANCING:

CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

Julius W. Hobson, Director

The Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, SW
Washington, D. C. 20024

May 19, 1972

(PROPOSAL AND BUDGET)

The current national controversy over the quality of our public school system points to one conclusion: Educational opportunities are not available to all children on an equal basis. The existence and the enormity of this social problem are directly related to the maldistribution of public educational resources.

By use of a variety of vehicles, from simple segregation to rigid tracking, inferior physical plants and equipment, and unequally distributed resources, the system is designed to benefit poor and black children the least. The result is alienated children who are severely damaged by an inadequate formal education.

The landmark Hobson v. Hansen school case ending in the 1967 Skelly-Wright decision, upheld by the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, called for the elimination of racial and economic discrimination in the District of Columbia public school system. The basis for this decision presented by the plaintiffs was statistical evidence measuring assignment of teachers, expenditures per pupil, distribution of books and supplies, utilization of homogeneous ability grouping methods, and utilization of classroom space. When related to the color of the population and the economic level of the neighborhoods where the schools were located, the data used in these measures showed definite patterns of racial and economic discrimination.

In the 1967 opinion written by Judge Wright, the District of Columbia public schools were ordered to remedy their discriminatory policies in three areas: integration of teaching staff; equalization of per pupil expenditures based on all regular budget funds; and, abolition of the track system, created by Superintendent Carl Hansen in 1955 to cushion the school system against the effects of integrating white students with blacks from an inferior de jure "separate but unequal" school system. Tracking maintained separation in the more subtle forms of assignment of some pupils to privileged, college preparatory tracks and consignment of others to lower, blue-collar oriented tracks in what Judge Wright termed "an ethnocentric school system dominated by white middle class values."

The District of Columbia school administration and the Board of Education, charged with implementing the court decree immediately, failed to carry out the entire directive. The plaintiffs, therefore, returned to court in 1971 and won a decision in May that ordered the school administration to equalize expenditures based on teachers' salaries from regular budget funds, while allowing the administration to submit alternative compliance plans.

Since its incorporation in 1968 as a non-profit, private, tax-exempt organization, the Washington Institute for Quality Education has continued the type of research that shaped the Hobson v. Hansen case. Our effort has been to make these methods, the basis of which is actually "grocery store arithmetic," available to non-professional educators, parents, and other community groups who want to challenge the inequality of school systems that place many children at an initial disadvantage in dealing with our society.

The U. S. Office of Education has adopted the guidelines outlined in the 1967 Wright decision for application on a national scale. The Washington Post reported on September 22, 1970, "The United States Office of Education has announced that it will require nationwide the same thing Judge J. Skelly Wright required here....: In any school district, comparable amounts of state and local money must be spent on every child." It is apparent, however, that equalization of educational financing and quantitative resources must be won through the courts, as it was in the District of Columbia. To realize these ends, citizens must become aware of their schools' needs, be able to identify their failures, and understand the laws governing their ability to reform them.

Two publications by WIQE present possibilities for such methods of action and statistical research. THE DAMNED CHILDREN (Attachment 1) details the questions posed in the Hobson v. Hansen case and demonstrates graphic statistical analysis of various aspects of the D. C. public schools and their distribution of resources. Its main purpose is to serve as an example of what can be done in other school systems from a layman's point of view. Response to THE DAMNED CHILDREN from individuals, organizations, schools, and universities has been gratifying (Attachment 2).

WIQE's second publication, THE DAMNED INFORMATION, is an important follow-up to THE DAMNED CHILDREN. It is a legal discussion and analysis of the Federal and State Freedom of Information Laws. It explains how to acquire and use public information to effect social change, particularly through litigation, and provides examples of how information was obtained and used in three court cases of discrimination in education, employment, and transportation (Attachment 3).

WIQE's proposed work for the future is to pursue these purposes. Since the 1967 Wright decision, the failure of the D. C. school administration to comply with the court decree is directly related to its inability to produce solid, correct, fundamental

data on which to base computations for compliance. On April 17, 1972, the D. C. Board of Education and the school administration reached an agreement with WIQE to employ our services in providing the necessary intelligence on the public schools in the District of Columbia that would enable them to comply with the Wright decrees of 1967 and 1971. WIQE agreed to train selected members of the school administration staff to implement education data and to maintain the schools in compliance by a statistical formula to be developed by WIQE out of this proposal. The agreement also called for a manual of operations that could be used, not only by the District of Columbia, but also by other school systems around the country to deal with the question of intradistrict finances and their distribution under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The Board of Education and the school administration fully support WIQE's efforts to obtain outside funding for this work (Attachment 4). They will cooperate with WIQE in providing the information and data necessary for making the analyses needed for compliance. WIQE would like the aid of one file clerk, one typist, two statistical clerks, and one junior statistician from the school administration staff, as well as access to the administration's printing facilities. Students and other volunteers will be encouraged to work with WIQE on this project to gain practical experience.

It is imperative that this work begin as soon as feasible before the end of the 1971-72 school year. WIQE's position in respect to the court decrees and the school administration and board make it essential to seek outside funding in order for us to remain objective. Given funds from a non-biased source, WIQE will be free from special interests and other interference to do fair, unslanted research.

WIQE proposes to devise a plan that will satisfy all the requirements of the Wright decree from 1967 to 1971. The specific research plan is as follows:

I. Inventories

A. A chart showing special projects and programs, their funding sources, the number of people working on them, the number of children affected by them, and the benefits that accrued to the children as a result of having participated in them.

B. A chart showing the distribution of equipment and supplies.

C. A chart showing the basic subjects offered in junior and senior high schools.

D. A chart dealing with textbooks -- how many there are, where they are located, where they are needed, and whether or not they are up-to-date.

E. A chart on school libraries that will show books in libraries by school and by subject.

F. A chart showing the administrative and supervisory positions in the public schools by school and the cost of these positions to the entire school system.

G. A chart showing tuition grants by school, by location, and by cost.

II. Compliance Reports

A. Development in a timely fashion for the administration and the Board of Education of alternative compliance plans to form the basis for the system's compliance for the school year 1972-73 and use of the option indicated in section 4 of the May 25, 1971, order, preparing this as is necessary for approval of the court.

B. A compliance report to be submitted to the court on November 15, 1972.

C. Implementation during the summer months of 1972 of the compliance plan approved by the Board of Education so that all schools will be in compliance for the opening of the 1972-73 school year.

D. Development of a system to monitor the compliance of the school system over the 1972-73 school year.

III. Process

A. Involvement in the development of the charts and reports listed above of the appropriate representatives of the school administration, the Board of Education,

the Teachers' Union, and the community.

B. Development of the forms needed so that they can be distributed and the necessary information collected and recorded in timely fashion, i.e., prior to June, 1972.

C. Assumption of responsibility for the analysis of all data collected in connection with compliance.

It is becoming apparent by such indications as the Serrano v. Priest decision of August, 1971, by the California Supreme Court, requiring equal educational opportunities among school districts under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, that public scrutiny of public education is becoming more extensive and sophisticated. It is WIQE's contention that quality education, equal educational opportunity, and equal distribution of resources are interdependent. The Wright decisions in the District of Columbia are especially advanced in that they affect intradistrict financing of schools. For these reasons, the proposed research and analysis by WIQE will continue to have increasingly profound effects on the nation's schools. Several urban areas have shown an interest in our work toward this end.

The struggle for equal justice goes on forever. It must be pressed on every hand by the governed as well as the governors, the professionals as well as the non-professionals, and the educated as well as the not-so-educated.

Attachments

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

PROPOSED BUDGET

June 1, 1972 - July 31, 1973

A. Salaries

Project Director	\$15,000
Administrative Assistant	9,500
Statistician	9,500
Secretary	7,200
Consultants (legal, graphic, statistical)	<u>7,000</u>
	\$48,200

B. Expenses

Rent	\$ 2,400
Telephone	1,500
Office supplies and equipment	3,000
Office equipment repairs and maintenance	500
Duplicating (Xerox)	1,800
Printing	2,500
Postage and messenger service	1,300
Research materials	1,000
Office maintenance (janitorial)	600
Travel and expenses	
local	500
out-of-town	4,000
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>500</u>
	\$19,600

TOTAL (A) plus (B)	\$67,800
--------------------	----------

Meeting - 7/13/72

Betty Holton
Harris Taylor

Dr. Cooper - lady, previous '69 Supt Circular
Dr. Milard - Henken's replacement

ESEA - Title I = 80%

3 ways to equalize:

1) Teacher salaries

2) Special project evaluation - anything = special that doesn't occur in every school.

Ask court to get off teacher salary equalization -

→ Equalize regular Budget Funds before distribute Title I funds
Damned Children §. 27. "Plussec" don't come from Regular Budget.

What Scott wants:

1) Definition of equalization -

Equal access, equity - (not w/in 5% of mean expenditure) -

2) Defs. of experiments + special projects -

Def's of Administrator:

School admin and those ed. authorities

→ See big table upstairs - special projects -

→ '67. declare tract system unconst. - segregating teachers unconst. -

→ '71. Teacher salaries:

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT
MATTIE G. TAYLOR, VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES I. CASSELL
JAMES E. COATES
RAYMOND B. KEMP
HILDA HOWLAND M. MASON
DELORES E. PRYDE
ALBERT A. ROSENFELD
MARTHA S. SWAIM
BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON
GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle, Executive Director
The New World Foundation
100 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Eagle:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System".

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order".

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education, can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle

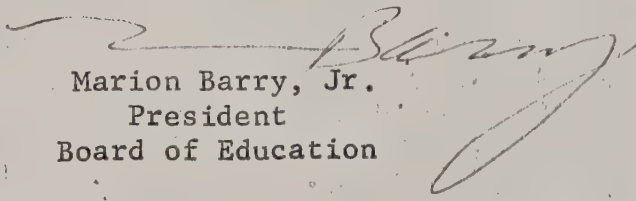
Page 2

May 19, 1972

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIOE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

March 19, 1972

Mr. James L. Kunen,
Executive Vice President
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer
Foundation
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kunen:

Upon the advice of Mr. John Hechinger of the Board of Directors of the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, submitted herewith is a proposal from WIQE for funds to be used in bringing the District of Columbia public school system into compliance with the orders of Judge J. Skelly Wright in the Hobson v. Hansen cases.

As the active plaintiff in this case, I feel that it would not be productive for me to continue to take the public schools to court to achieve equalization of educational resources in this city. Another headline, "Hobson Wins Again," without implementation, would be of little or no benefit to the children in the community. WIQE has therefore reached an agreement with the Board of Education and the school administration to work with the schools and to put them in compliance by the opening of the school year for 1972-73.

Mr. Hechinger suggested that we may be considered by your foundation for a partial grant of some \$10,000. We have verbal commitments from other foundations that lead us to believe that we will be able to acquire the budgeted amount of \$67,800 for the coming year.

In order to carry out this project, we are pressed for time and immediate funds. It will take the entire summer for us to complete a manual that will put the D. C. public school system into compliance and that will also be useful to other districts in dealing with their problems of intradistrict school financing. We have agreed with the school administration as well to train some of its personnel to utilize our statistical formula to keep

Mr. James L. Kunen
Page two
May 19, 1972

intelligence on public school compliance with the Wright decrees.

We would appreciate the consideration of the Myer Foundation on this matter. WIQE and representatives from the school administration will be glad to appear at any meeting to discuss this project if you deem it necessary. Thank you and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH:clt

enclosures

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT
MATTIE G. TAYLOR, VICE PRESIDENT
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MARTHA S. SWAIM
BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON
GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. Philip M. Stern,
The Philip M. Stern Family Fund
888 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Returned

Dear Mr. Stern:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

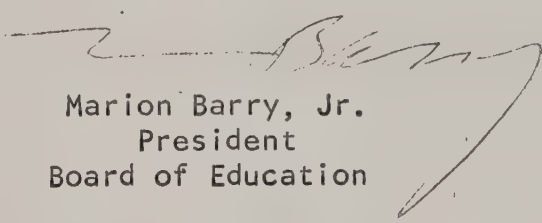
The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

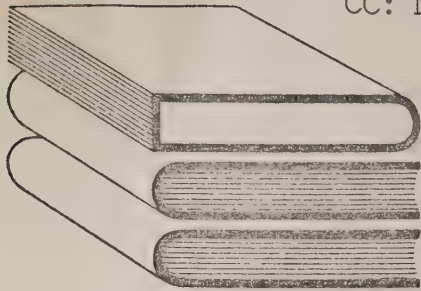
You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education



DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA
CITIZENS

FOR BETTER PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.

95 M Street, Southwest • Washington, D. C. 20024 • Telephone: 484-7030

April 7, 1972

Executive Director
Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison

Mrs. Mattie G. Taylor
Board of Education
Presidential Building
415 - 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

In response to your request that D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education, Inc., comment on Mr. Hobson's proposal of April 4th to the School Board, we have put some thoughts on paper that I hope will be helpful.

D.C. Citizens agrees with Mr. Hobson and members of the Board that the transfer of teachers or children to attain equalization is not improving the quality of education for the children in the District schools. It is essential that the Board and the administration now devise an educational plan which will meet the requirements of the 1967 and 1971 decrees by providing equal educational opportunity for all children. This will require fundamental changes in educational policy, in school organization, and in the way funds are spent.

We see no alternative to moving either teachers or children or both to comply this year with the 1971 decree. However, we hope that the Board will want to consider asking the Judge for a modification of the decree for future compliance so that more educational judgment can be exercised. For example, the point you made on Tuesday about the effects of moving special subject teachers is a valid one and must be dealt with.

There is no question that before a new plan can be presented to the Court, additional data about individual schools and programs will be required.

President
William Hammond Thomas

1st Vice President
Mrs. Arthur Melmed

2nd Vice President
Miss Mildred Pickett

Secretary
Mrs. Knute E. Malmborg, Jr.

Treasurer
Karl Mathiasen III

April 7, 1972

We suggest, however, that the services which WIQE has offered are already the obligation of specific personnel in the school administration. The Board is already paying these persons to provide information; it should not be necessary to ask a foundation to pay WIQE to provide it. It is information which the superintendent can require now from the responsible department. We assume that with the help of the Price-Waterhouse team, the administration is in the process of doing that.

We have sat in meeting after meeting where administrative personnel has fudged, evaded and ignored Board requests for information that is clearly their responsibility to provide. Price-Waterhouse has received \$140,000 to assist in producing the kinds of information you want and need. We do not see that WIQE can obtain information other than what the school system provides. We can understand the Board's interest in obtaining Mr. Hobson's assistance; but we question whether there may be a conflict of interest in contracting with the principal plaintiff in the suit.

More important, however, contracting out these tasks again represents a move away from accountability at a time when accountability has become a national taxpayer battle cry. While much of the information now being requested has not been asked for until recently, it can and must become a regular part of the administration's work. A complete reporting system takes time to develop, and cannot occur overnight. A year might be a reasonable target. If existing personnel is incompetent for these information gathering tasks, they should either be trained to do them or asked to leave. Outside consultants could provide training, or employees could be sent to training programs elsewhere.

We feel that the Board must find a way to hold the administrative personnel responsible for the jobs for which they are paid. The Board might well direct Superintendent Scott to ask each administrator to provide either the exact data required for compliance, or provide a letter of resignation. The Board might ask the same thing of Superintendent Scott, and the voters may well ask it of the Board if it fails to push the administration into action.

For example (references are to Mr. Hobson's "working memorandum"):

"A chart showing special projects and programs, their source of funds, the numbers of people working on them." (Page 2, #1) This is surely the responsibility of Harris Taylor and Julian West.

"A chart showing distribution of equipment and supplies." (Page 2, #2) Doesn't Mr. Bedford have this?

tuition

"A chart showing/grants by school, location, and by cost." (Page 2, #6). This chart was produced by the Department of Special Education last year and we presume that Dr. John Johnson could produce it again.

April 7, 1972

One could continue throughout Mr. Hobson's proposal. The need for the Board at this time is to develop a means of holding administrative personnel responsible.

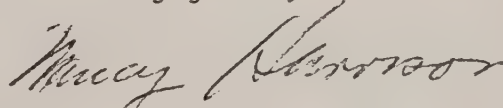
For example, one of the reasons you are in the present suit is because the Superintendent of Elementary Education, Dr. Dorothy Johnson, was not alert to the implications of the actions she took to comply with the intent of the original decision. When the Court demanded that staffs be integrated, it was the experienced black teachers (and thus those most highly paid) who were assigned west of the park by the Department of Elementary Education. At the time these teachers were being moved, additional supplementary services to help compensate for their loss were not supplied to schools which were deprived of their experienced teachers. In responding to one demand, other needs were overlooked which perpetuated and even increased the very problem being addressed.

The question, then, is what role can Mr. Hobson play? We do not think he should be used to deflect the Board from demanding the performance it needs from the administration. We do not know whether he has the expertise to retrain existing personnel. That could be ascertained. What relationship to Oliver Brown would he have, or the man who will take Mr. Brown's place?

Beyond obtaining data and information, the major problem for the Board is providing for educational equalization of the schools. The Board may wish to hire consultants to assist with that. Developing such a plan is a part of Mr. Hobson's proposal. But it seems to us that the collection of the necessary data must be done by the staff; that unless that capability is developed in the staff, the Board will never have the information and data it needs to make responsible decisions.

We hope that these thoughts will be useful.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison
Executive Director

GAH/cb

Copies to: All Board Members

BREDHOFF, BARR, GOTTESMAN, COHEN & PEER

Attorneys and Counselors

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

ELLIOT BREDHOFF
MICHAEL H. GOTTESMAN
DAVID S. BARR
WILLIAM B. PEER
GEORGE H. COHEN
DENNIS D. CLARK
DARRYL J. ANDERSON
JEFFREY L. GIBBS

Area Code 202

833-9340



BERNARD
Co

October 11, 1972

Mr. William Simons, President
Washington Teachers Union
1424 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Bill:

You have requested my legal opinion on the following situation.

On October 10, 1972, certain members of the Executive Committee of the Washington Teachers Union submitted the following charges:

"We the undersigned, as duly elected members of the Washington Teachers Union Executive Committee, do hereby charge Wesley Washington and Charlene Cooper with the act of strike breaking on September 22, 1972."

It is my legal opinion that this charge is legally defective for the following reasons. In the first place there is nothing in the charge which makes specific reference to any constitutional or by-law provision of the Washington Teachers Union to put the charged parties on notice as to the specific offense of which they are accused. This is an elemental violation of due process and would probably justify a court in setting aside any action based upon such charge.


Secondly, there is nothing in the past practice or the experience of the Washington Teachers Union to justify a charge based upon the general accusation of "strike breaking". The courts have been especially protective of the rights of Union members to have full and complete notice and specification of the charges against them, based upon either a written statement of the constitutional provision involved or an established past practice or policy of the Union.

October 11, 1972

The Landrum-Griffin Act requires, inter alia, that no member of any labor organization may be fined, suspended, expelled, or otherwise disciplined unless such member has been served with written specific charges. It is my legal opinion that the charge stated above does not satisfy the basic legal requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act, insofar as the requirement of "written specific charges."

Accordingly, it is my further legal opinion that any adverse determination against the individuals accused in the charge would subject the Washington Teachers Union to possible legal action. I do not believe that the charge against the individuals satisfies basic legal requirements or that the courts would uphold an argument based upon affording these persons due process of law.

Cordially,



WBPeer/mo

WILLIAM H. SIMONS 526-4869
President

LYNWOOD F. WILLIAMSON 882-3851
General Vice-Pres.
Browne Jr. High

JENNIE FLETCHER 526-9016
Vice-Pres. Elementary
Clark Elementary

WELLESLEY WASHINGTON 583-8823
Vice-Pres. Jr. High
Hamilton Jr. High

JOHN ELWELL 337-7970
Vice-Pres. Sr. High
Dunbar Sr. High

DANIEL DELANEY 723-3942
Vice-Pres. Vocational
Phelps Vocational

ANDREA IRBY 561-7552
Vice-Pres. Counselors
Draper Elementary

THELMA LUCAS 529-6755
Vice-Pres. Librarian
Mott Elementary

RUFUS CANNON 529-3847
Vice-Pres. Special Services
Twining Building

MACEO HUTCHERSON 832-4337
Vice-Pres. Pupil Personnel
Walker-Jones

JEANNETTE FEELY 723-7613
Exec. Secy.
Coolidge High

MARGIE SNEED 882-2644
Secy.-Treas.
Miner Elementary

MIRIAM HUGHES 638-6256
Recording Secretary
Meyer Elementary

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

EOLA PARRISH 649-1727
Brent Elementary

THOMASINA GRIFFIN 396-8215
Langdon Elementary

BURNELL IRBY 726-8259
Magruder Building

JEAN HILL 291-7269
Whittier Elementary

CHARLENE COOPER 529-8672
Hamilton Jr. High

THEODORE LONDON SO 5-8230
Lincoln Jr.

CARMELITA CARTER 529-0773
Webster Girls' High

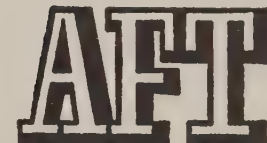
ARTHUR HAYNES 736-8443
Cardozo Sr.

LILLIAN A. SEDGWICK 291-9090
Speech and Hearing

JAMES SIMMONS 882-3771
Vocational High

THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION

1424 16TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



October 25, 1972

My dear fellow member:

The strike is over and our attention must be turned to the tasks ahead in building the Union. The spirit of unity which was engendered during the strike must not be allowed to die. It must be nurtured and expanded.

The strike brought about many reactions from teachers. Many members faced traumatic moments. It was a new experience for nearly everyone.

The Union is built around solidarity. While we must recognize that one of the basic principles is the respect for strike action, it must also be remembered that an understanding of the Union movement is not built overnight - nor within a few years. The Washington Teachers' Union is an infant in this respect.

There are those, including some members of your Executive Committee, who, in my opinion, either lack the capacity to understand OR are trying to exploit the situation for purposes alien to the building of a strong and unified Union movement. They are seemingly trying to divide.

Two members of the Executive Committee were charged with strike-breaking. In order to insure due process and to protect the Union, I asked our attorney to advise me concerning this matter. A copy of his opinion is enclosed. A majority of the Executive Committee members voted not to proceed any further with this vague charge. However, there are those who would want to pursue it. There is too much work ahead of us to waste time in continuing this matter. No doubt there will be an attempt to do so.

I am urging all members to attend the Union meeting on Monday, October 30, 1972, at Spingarn Sr. High School, 3:45 P.M., so that these divisive tactics can be ended once and for all.

(Over)



October , 1972

There will be information on loans for those teachers who struck, as well as information on the new pay bill.

The need now is to build - not to destroy. Please join me on Monday at the meeting to help develop the blueprint for building a stronger Union.

Fraternally,

William H. Simons
William H. Simons
President

WHS:af
opeiu#2aflcio

RONALD V. DELLUMS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DATE:

TO:

Julius Hobson

FROM:

Barbara Williams

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your information | <input type="checkbox"/> Note and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your comment | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your recommendation | <input type="checkbox"/> File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Circulate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As requested | <input type="checkbox"/> Correction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary action | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Remarks:

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

RONALD V. DELLUMS, 7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BARBARA J. WILLIAMS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1417 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2661

DONALD R. HOPKINS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

DISTRICT OFFICE:
201 13TH STREET, ROOM 105
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604
(415) 763-0370

June 1, 1972

To: Black Caucus Members and Hearing Participants

From: Ronald V. Dellums

Subject: Status Report on the Black Caucus' June hearings on "Government Lawlessness."

Introduction:

For the last two months, Black Caucus staff and others have been developing testimony and documentation for hearings on "Government Lawlessness," scheduled for June 26th through 29th in Washington, D.C.

The response to our initial investigations has been very well received. Organizations of affected clients, public advocacy centers, and a number of nationally-prominent persons and organizations have agreed to provide testimony from aggrieved clients and "expert" professionals, and to provide extensive written documentation. They are ready to present many cases where regulations called for by legislation have never been issued, or where those issued have clearly distorted the intent of Congress. Similarly, even when administrative regulations have corresponded to legislative intent, it can be documented that they have often not been followed by administrators at federal, state or local levels.

This response, and the many issues uncovered at preliminary meetings, affirms the earlier feelings of the Caucus: the refusal or inability of bureaucracies at all levels of government to implement the will of Congress, as explicitly expressed in legislation, has created a "crisis of concern" on the domestic front which is as urgent as that caused by our involvement in Indo-China. As election time nears and party platforms are developed it seems particularly crucial that the Black Caucus, as the Congressional representatives of minorities and aggrieved citizens, highlight this problem in a dramatic, clear and convincing manner. Both the voters and the convention

Page Two

delegates should be affected by the testimony and written reports of the hearings.

The focus of the hearings, government lawlessness in the administration of domestic federal grant programs, is important to all Americans, of all income and age levels, from school children to senior citizens. Black Caucus constituents and other minorities and poor people bear the cost and pain of lawlessness most intensely because they are least able to protect themselves. But the confusion and despair now evident in the country, evoked by scandals, lawsuits, and charges of collusion and graft in many domestic programs, show that mal-administration of public funds affects all Americans.

Congress has become frustrated with poverty and social welfare programs as its intentions have been twisted by narrow regulations and bungling bureaucrats. Client groups have been similarly angered as their legal entitlements have been denied by administrative rules which clearly oppose meanings contained in the legislation.

The Caucus hearings can help focus national attention on the real problem -- inadequate government programs "lawlessly" administered -- and away from such fake issues as "law and order" and "busing."

Besides influencing national party platforms and elections, these hearings should also help the Caucus and others fight the most recent assault on the federal system: the proposals for "special revenue-sharing" which have been presented by the Administration. These proposals make the Congress only a funding funnel, with no power to add requirements to ensure the most equitable use of tax money.

In short, we are now trying to dramatize a "crisis of concern" over abuses in HEW, DOL, HUD and other federal programs. We hope the hearings and our legislative proposals will convince the Congress to broaden, not abdicate, its responsibilities to ensure that program funds are used effectively. We hope also to convince the Congress to create new remedies to protect individuals harmed by bureaucratic lawlessness.

The Issues and Remedies:

The outpouring of responses to our preliminary meetings illustrated the many issues involved in Government Lawlessness. To concentrate these many concerns into only four days of sessions, we will have to make certain choices, as shown on the following list. In choosing, we are using three rules. First, we want to dramatize those issues which involve federal Grant-in-Aid programs in areas of special concern to Black Americans, other racial minorities and the poor. Second, we are choosing issues which could be dramatically illustrated by individuals who have been harmed and which involve a clear subversion of Congressional intent. Third, we are trying to choose problems which many citizens, not only those groups directly aggrieved, would understand and find sympathetic.

Preliminary Issues

A. WELFARE

1. Early Screening And Diagnosis Under Medicaid: In 1967 Congress voted that AFDC children should have preventive medical care through early screening under Medicaid. Although this program was to be in effect July 1, 1969, binding regulations were not issued by HEW until November, 1971, after a suit brought by the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). Moreover, despite the new regulations compliance is still nonexistent.
2. Section 1115 Waivers: The Social Security Act has a provision which allows waivers of certain federal welfare regulations, for short-term, limited "demonstrations." However, under the guise of "experimentation", HEW is using this section in such states as California and New York, to drop some protection for welfare recipients built-into present welfare legislation, and to test

some of the most onerous provisions of the Administration's so-called welfare reform before Congress had even approved it.

3. Food Stamps: As endorsed by Congress, this program gave a broad mandate to provide food stamps to enrich the diets of a whole spectrum of poor and near-poor Americans. However, the federal Food Stamp guidelines have been so restrictive as to allow only a narrow segment of those in need to qualify.

B. EDUCATION

1. Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA): Under this title, Congress has appropriated large amounts of money to be used for special educational efforts for "disadvantaged" students. However, investigations have shown that school districts have treated this program as a virtual "bloc grant", using it for general physical improvements, salaries and other overall expenses, rather than specific programs of compensatory education.
2. Title VI, Civil Rights Act: This act was intended to correct a host of abuses caused by the displacement of people by federally assisted activities, such as urban renewal and highway construction. However, the regulations, issued by a federal task force chaired by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), clearly circumvent the Act. For example, although the Act applies to displacement caused by every federal loan and grant program the OMB regulations leave out certain ones, such as HUD's Sec. 236, moderate-income housing programs.

C. HOUSING

1. 1970 Uniform Relocation Act: This Act was intended to correct a host of abuses caused by the displacement of people by federally-assisted activities, such as urban renewal and highway construction. However, the regulations, issued by a federal task force chaired by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), clearly circumvent the Act. For example, although the Act applies to displacement caused by every federal loan and grant program, the OMB regulations leave out certain ones, such as HUD's Sec. 236 moderate-income housing programs.

2. Public Housing: Since the 1937 Housing Act, Congress has reaffirmed its commitment to furnish low-rent public housing for poor American families and the elderly. Recently OMB and HUD have virtually halted the program by impounding appropriated funds and by issuing regulations which preclude siting projects in many areas most in need of better housing. HUD had a backlog of 500,000 units approved and waiting for funds, which had been "frozen" by OMB. Then the department issued its "site selection criteria" and 410,000 of those approved units were de-selected" after the criteria were applied. Those criteria, which also apply to other HUD programs -- urban renewal, moderate-income housing, federally assisted code enforcement -- so narrow the legislation that inner city neighborhoods no longer qualify for most federal housing programs. HUD developed and issued these guidelines without the knowledge or permission of Congress, yet the clearly contravene legislative intent.
3. Model Cities: In 1966 Congress expressed its intent that citizens should participate in the Model Cities planning process. For the next six years, HUD vacillated in its enforcement of these requirements, citizens had to resort to protracted litigation in many cities to claim their rights. Then, last year HUD chose 20 of the 147 Model Cities participate in the "Planned Variation" (PV) phase of the program. "PV" cities do not have to follow most Model Cities program requirements, including the hard-won right of citizens to participate in the renewal of their own neighborhoods. The Administration is again anticipating legislation which has not been passed in this "experiment."

D. LABOR AND MANPOWER

1. JOBS Program: The Congressional intent in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector dictated that participating business firms would be held accountable for their performance and that the program was to focus on poor people who lack previous training. Instead, DOL has abdicated completely to private industry, which also chooses trainees with job experience and education, and also often drops them as soon as the federal supplement is exhausted, instead of providing them with legitimate jobs as intended by the legislation.
2. WIN Program: The Work Incentive program was developed to provide training and jobs to appropriate welfare recipients. DOL, which administers WIN, has allowed clear violations. Although the pro-

gram is to focus on the poor, again those with previous training and education are given preference. Also, although DOL itself has regulations regarding "prompt service," many WIN clients are enrolled but are kept in a "holding" status for many months because there is a gap between enrollment and training slots. In some states there is evidence that minority enrollees remain in the "holding" category and are passed over in favor of whites. DOL itself allows states to discriminate in favor of male welfare recipients, even when females are heads of households.

3. Migrant Manpower Programs: (To be added)

4. Section III, 1968 Housing Act: This section provides special opportunities for access to jobs and contracts on HUD - assisted projects to residents of neighborhoods where projects are carried out. The regulations for these sections were to be issued by the Secretary of HUD, who still has not issued them, although he published draft regulations in the Federal Register recently. The National Association of Minority Contractors has recently filed suit demanding issuance and enforcement of these regulations.

E. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement Administration Act (LEAA): has been administered by the Justice Department in clear violation of Congressional interest. The program was instituted to provide comprehensive funding assistance to all agencies involved in the criminal justice system. However, as administered LEAA is overwhelmingly a police assistance program, which may result in law enforcement apparatus inappropriate in a democracy after four years of operation several Congressional mandates have not been implemented: a nationwide information system about reforms in the criminal justice system, an evaluation system to monitor use of LEAA money and the establishment of standards to guide the expenditure of LEAA action money.

F. HEALTH

1. Hill Burton Program: This bill, passed in 1946, provides federal funds for hospital construction. It requires that any institution receiving these funds agree to provide services to the poor in the

facilities constructed. Neither HEW's Surgeon General nor most state health agencies have any guidelines for determining compliance with this requirement.

2. IRS Tax Exemption: To receive a tax exemption as a "charitable" institution", hospitals must grant free care to the poor, similar to the Hill-Burton requirement above. Many that receive exemptions do not provide such services.

Governmental Lawlessness Hearings
Proposed Remedies*

A. Amend the Administrative Practices Act

1. Extend coverage to all federal domestic grant and loan programs in HEW, HUD, DOL, Interior, Agriculture and Justice.
2. Extend coverage to all state and local grantees of these programs.
3. Extend a uniform requirement of client participation in all federal domestic programs, including entitlements to technical assistance and program information.
4. Extend the Freedom of Information Act to all federally-assisted programs on the state and local level.
5. Increase the availability of judicial remedies:
 - a. Eliminate the defense of sovereign immunity by state and federal governments charged with violating their legislative mandates.
 - b. Create a private right of action with attorneys' fees to enforce the entitlements in federal programs.

B. Expand the Responsibilities of the General Accounting Office (GAO)

Use GAO as an annual review mechanism to report to Congress about the effectiveness of bureaucratic implementation of legislative intent.

*Other remedies will be added

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

RONALD V. DELLUMS, 7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BARBARA J. WILLIAMS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1417 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2661

DONALD R. HOPKINS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

DISTRICT OFFICE:
201 13TH STREET, ROOM 105
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604
(415) 763-0370

June 1, 1972

Government Lawlessness Hearing Details:

(1) There will be four days of morning and afternoon sessions, June 26th, 27th and 29th in Room 2177 Rayburn and on June 28th in Room 2257 Rayburn.

(2) Chairmanship: Different members of the Caucus will be asked to co-chair the sessions. Assignments will be based on their special interests in various issues on their Congressional Committee Assignments.

(3) Special opening and closing sessions: To give additional impact to the week of hearings, the first and last sessions will include special presentations. First, we will show the cost of lawlessness to the general public and the great number of people affected. Last, we will present a summary of the issues and a legislative package to remedy government lawlessness.

(4) Hearing Contents: Representatives of citizen groups and of national advocacy centers will testify. Also, where appropriate, we are asking other nationally-known persons to appear, both to increase the attention of media and to indicate the broad constituency affected by the lawlessness issue. Some Administration spokesmen may also be invited to respond to charges.

(5) Follow-up: The Caucus realizes that hearings alone will not have enough influence on the nation or on Congress. Therefore, we plan the following follow-up activities: First, submission of recommendations to the Democratic Convention platform committee. Second, soliciting television networks, including NET and the commercial stations, to give the hearings and follow-up activities extensive coverage. Third, issuing a final report (written) in the fall, compiled from oral testimony, written documentary and questions from members of Congress who attend the hearings sessions. Fourth, introduction of a legislative package to remedy government lawlessness.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
 415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT
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 BARDYL R. TIRANA
 EVIE M. WASHINGTON

May 19, 1972

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mr. James L. Kunen,
 Executive Vice-President
 Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer
 Foundation
 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kunen:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

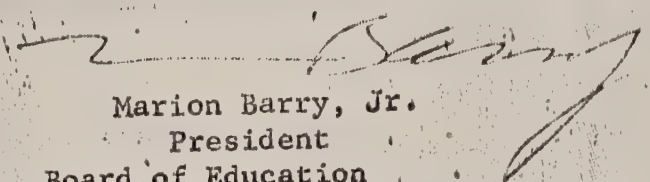
We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans

developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education



WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Joseph, Executive Director, Cummins Engine
Foundation

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Director, WIQE

SUBJECT: Contract with the D. C. Board of Education

DATE: April 7, 1972

Pursuant to a conversation with Ivanhoe Donaldson, I am sending you the enclosed material so that you may know what is pending between WIQE and the D. C. public schools.

Ivanhoe has stated that Cummins Engine may be interested in providing some of the funds to run this project. When the final proposal is finished and the contract signed, we will be in touch with you.

It was nice talking to you on the phone the other day.

JWH:ct

Ivanhoe Donaldson

Page two

April 7, 1972

University of Minnesota as well as the American University, where I teach in Washington, in addition to the assistance that the Board of Education is willing to lend. I was pleased to hear you say that Cummins Engine might be interested in helping to fund this project.

JWH:clt

enclosure



WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308
M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

July 24, 1972

From: Julius W. Hobson, Director

To: Dr. Hugh J. Scott and
Mr. Marion Barry and the
Members of the District of Columbia
Board of Education

Subject:
Agreement between the District
of Columbia Board of Education
and WIQE

As a result of a number of factors and considerations some new questions have arisen as to the responsibilities of WIQE under the existing agreement with the Board.

One of these factors is the limited time available for doing the work subsequent to even the first receipt of funds; another is the fact that the projected funding has yet to be accomplished, though some tentative commitments for future grants have been received; a third is the commitment to have plans ready to implement part four of the May 25, 1971, court order by the opening of school in the fall of 1972.

The above factors mean that from funds presently in hand WIQE can be expected:

1. To develop the required forms and analyze the data;



2. To develop the monitoring system for compliance; and
3. To have the compliance reports ready for the October 1, 1972, date.

However, from lack of the remaining funding, the plans to take advantage of the section 4 of the May 25, 1971, order cannot be developed at this time. However, if and when funds are forthcoming, we will hasten to develop this portion of the approved proposal.

I feel that the Superintendent and the Board should be fully informed of the above.

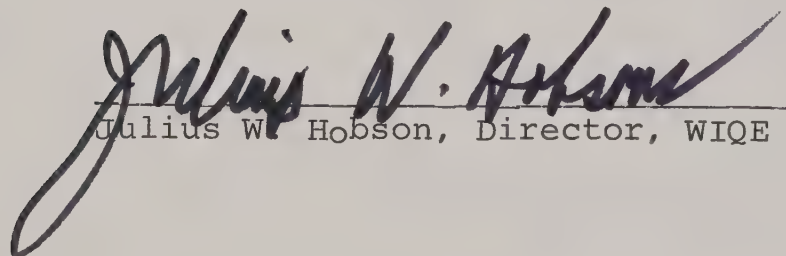
I also feel that I should point out that Julius Hobson, Director of WIQE, has different duties and responsibilities from Julius Hobson, Plaintiff in Hobson v. Hansen, now pending in U.S. District Court. This means that Julius Hobson, Plaintiff, considers himself completely free to move in court to enforce compliance with the judgment of the court in Hobson v. Hansen when circumstances call for action. I believe that the Board and the Superintendent should clearly understand this. Moreover, I feel that I would be derelict in my duties as Plaintiff in Hobson v. Hansen if I did otherwise. In short, I am willing to assist the school system in any way I can, but I also intend to faithfully perform by duties as Plaintiff in Hobson v. Hansen. I am sure none of you would have me do otherwise.

I might also point out that I do not consider that the executing of an agreement with WIQE absolves the school system of compliance with the Wright decree -- nor could it.

Finally, WIQE will faithfully observe its commitment that all information obtained from the system by virtue of its agreement with the Board will be kept in-house.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,



Julius W. Hobson, Director, WIQE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 17, 1972

Memorandum to: Superintendent

From: Oliver S. Brown, Deputy Superintendent ^{2 413}

Subject: Personnel Census

The "head count" report attached shows the following major facts:

SUMMARY

April, 1972.

<u>Category of Positions</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Fund</u> <u>Impact</u>	<u>Other</u>
Authorized	10,434	947	1,544
Required Reductions <u>1/</u>	(154)	-	-
Net Authorized	10,280	947	1,544
Vacancy Rate <u>2/</u>	(221)	-	-
Net Funded	10,059	947	1,544
Filled and Authorized	(9,558)	(725)	(929)
Filled and Temporary <u>3/</u>	(224)	(55)	(55)
NET VACANT:	<u>277</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>560</u>

The report pinpoints problems which must now be researched further. It also shows that the school system is in a sound position as between funded and filled positions. (277 net vacancies in the General Fund.)

The attached constitutes the final report of the so called "head count" phase of the project to correct personnel and payroll information in the D. C. school personnel payroll systems. The main purpose of this phase was to:

- to obtain effective control of the number of persons on the payroll by fund and by account.

- 1/ Congressionally required reductions for FY 1972.
- 2/ Required reductions based upon average vacancy rate.
- 3/ Filled with temporary positions or so called savings, unmatched positions to authorized vacancies.

Personnel Census

- to identify individual problems which will require extensive research.
- to correct the account codes of individuals on the payroll.
- to lay a foundation for an automated system.
- to identify unmatched, overhired, or temporary employees not holding regular positions.

These objectives have been accomplished.

The next phase of the project will include:

- corrections of individual problems identified in the "head count" phase described above.
- correction of all situations in which employees do not hold regular positions.
- corrections of account status.
- corrections of charges back to July 1, 1971.
- development and implementation of an automated position control system with monthly reports.
(The programming for the automated system has been accomplished - target date for implementation July 1, 1972.)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

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EVIE M. WASHINGTON

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. Allen Calvin
Office of the President
Behavioral Research Laboratories
Ladera Professional Center
Box 577
Palo Alto, California 94302

Dear Mr. Calvin:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System".

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order".

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education, can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

Mr. Allen Calvin

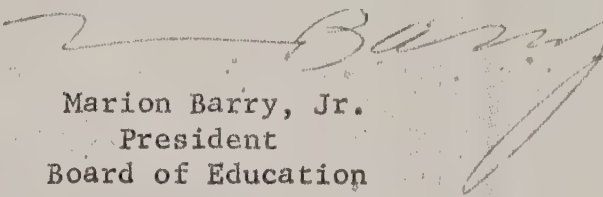
Page 2

May 19, 1972

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mrs. Martha Wallace
Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

Dear Mrs. Wallace:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

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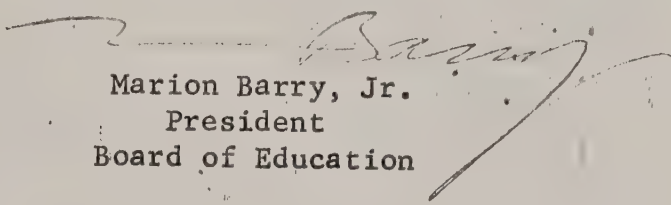
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Mrs. Martha Wallace
Page 2
May 19, 1972

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• Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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EVIE M. WASHINGTON

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. David R. Hunter,
Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
21 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Hunter:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

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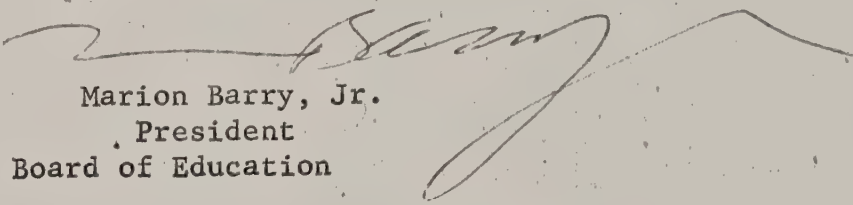
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Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

JOINT FOUNDATION SUPPORT, INC.

575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

755-8023

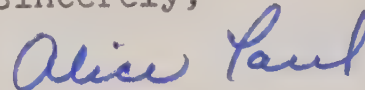
May 30, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
The Washington Institute for
Quality Education
300 M St. SW
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Marjorie Fine is leaving Joint Foundation Support.
Therefore, I am writing to let you know that your
request for funding will not be considered until
early this summer. We apologize for this unavoidable
delay.

Sincerely,



Alice Paul
Program Assistant

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT
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BARDYL R. TIRANA
EVIE M. WASHINGTON

May 19, 1972

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Miss Marjorie A. Fine
Executive Director
Joint Foundation Support, Incorporated
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Miss Fine:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

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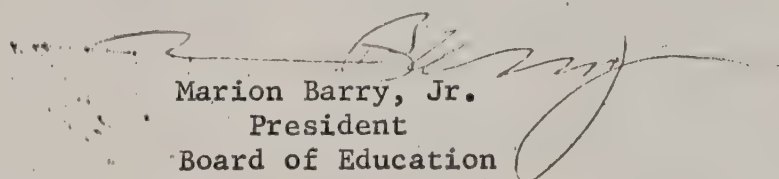
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Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
416 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 19, 1972

Mr. James Joseph
Executive Director
Cummins Engine Foundation
Franklin Square
Columbus, Indiana 47201

Dear Mr. Joseph:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia Budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

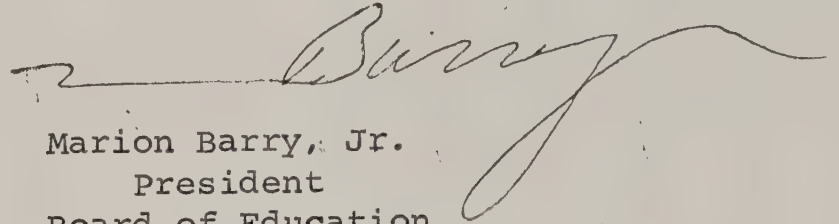
The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, in as much as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Barry", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the left and a large loop at the end.

Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

February 11, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street S.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am writing to confirm the appointment we made over the phone on the 2nd of February. We have been making contacts with people on other near-by campuses to create more interest and contacts for your visit. Mr. Aronicka expressed the desire for you to make contacts with some people from Omaha. I am sure he can fill you in on the details. As far as the contacts with the Lincoln Campus of the University, things are still nebulous. So I am writing to tell you what is going on so far as we have it planned.

We have made tentative arrangements with the airlines for your flight on the 2nd of March. We feel the ideal flight would put you in Lincoln at 11:49. Here is the time sequence:
Leaves National at 8:25 am
Arrive in Chicago 9:23, leaves for
Lincoln at 10:20 (flight 639)
Arrives in Lincoln at 11:49 am

Here are some other alternatives we have investigated.
Leave Friendship Airport (Baltimore)
4:00 pm arrives in Omaha 6:53 pm
(two stops, no changes)

You may want to make your own arrangements, but these are some that you can consider.

We also need some information on you and the Peoples Party (including pictures) for the local press. It would also be good if you could give us a general idea of your planned topic for the Friday morning speech on the 3rd.

Here is a tentative itinerary for your visit:

Arrive Thursday afternoon: (Plans here are still nebulous but you will probably get together with some people from UNL or UNO)

Thursday Evening: Informal gathering with N.W.U. students and any other interested parties at N.W.U. Campus Center.

Friday: 10:00 - General Convocation at Wesleyan with the public invited.

11:00 - Informal talk back session at N.W.U. Campus Center.

Friday continued: 12:00 - Lunch

2:00 - Return flight to Washington. This flight arrives in Washington at National Airport at 8:01 with a stop in Chicago.

We are looking forward to your speedy response so we can confirm appointments and start making some press contacts. Please let us know when you choose to fly out. If you need to phone, the number is 402-466-2371 (x) 264.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bob Beecham".

Robert M. Beecham

trl/RMB



STUDENT SENATE

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

L I N C O L N , N E B R A S K A 6 8 5 0 4

March 28, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M street S.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am writing to confirm the previous arrangements for your visit to Nebraska Wesleyan. Several things are important.

- 1) I need some publicity on you to start a press and radio campaign.
- 2) I will need to know which date (April 7 or 28) you are planning to come, or if you want to make other arrangements.
- 3) I need conformation of flight arrangements, so I can buy the plane tickets and send them to you.
- 4) Finally, I need the topic of your speech so proper publicity can be initiated.

Plans here are proceeding quite well,. One point of interest. The Nebraska presidential ^{primary} will be held on May 9. As of yet none of the candidates have made any appearances, this may provide a good opportunity to air some of the issues not yet discussed.

Sincerely,

Bob Beecham

Bob Beecham (coordinator)
315 Plainsmen Hall
5240 Huntington St.
Lincoln Nebraska 68504

JOINT FOUNDATION SUPPORT, INC.

575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

755-6023

May 25, 1972

Ms. Marion Barry, Jr.

President
Board of Education of the District of Columbia
Presidential Building
415 12th St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Barry:

Marjorie Fine is leaving Joint Foundation Support.
Therefore, I am writing to let you know that your
request for funding will not be considered until
early this summer. We apologize for this unavoidable
delay.

Sincerely,

Alice Paul

Alice Paul
Program Assistant

g

2303 Chain Bridge Rd. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
July 10, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
300 N Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius,

I have thought a lot about our chat on the porch at the Newell Farm and about the articles in the Post, especially the one on the schools, and about your remark to me that you hoped you would see me before next year, and I am wondering if I could be of help to you in any way in the job you are trying to do for the schools.

I have taught for 23 years, all kinds of things and all kinds of people, and my last year and a half were with the D.C. Schools, first at the Developmental Center for Special Education, then running a Summer School for Blind Children at Grant School, and finally teaching a class for blind children at Tyler School. I resigned this year because of a host of developments which meant clearly that I was not going to be able to accomplish anything for children that could be called Education because I would have to spend all my energies on surviving.

The fact of the matter is, however, that I do care about the children of this city, and it seems to me an ultimate sin that the adults within the school system spend their time playing games against each other rather than providing the means of learning for children.

You are absolutely right that the Presidential Building is overloaded at all levels.

You are absolutely right that this leads to gross inefficiency and stragulation.

You are absolutely right that no one will tell you anything in the way of facts regarding resources, both human and material. I found that it was possible to get anything I wanted (including personnel as well as materials) if one could hustle the system, know who to touch and how to play people, but that is the most unfair system in the world for the children in classrooms. If a proper system were worked out, things could immediately become more fair because there would be a way that resources ARE DISTRIBUTED.

Well, when I see someone on the right track and determined and capable as you are, I really would like to help in any way that I can. As you see, my typing skills are poor, but I do know the schools, citywide, having worked in a number of them and visited others, and I've done a lot of home visiting all over the city so that I know a good bit about neighborhoods pretty well citywide. I don't need to be paid. So if I can help, please give me a ring. 563-9330.

Sincerely,

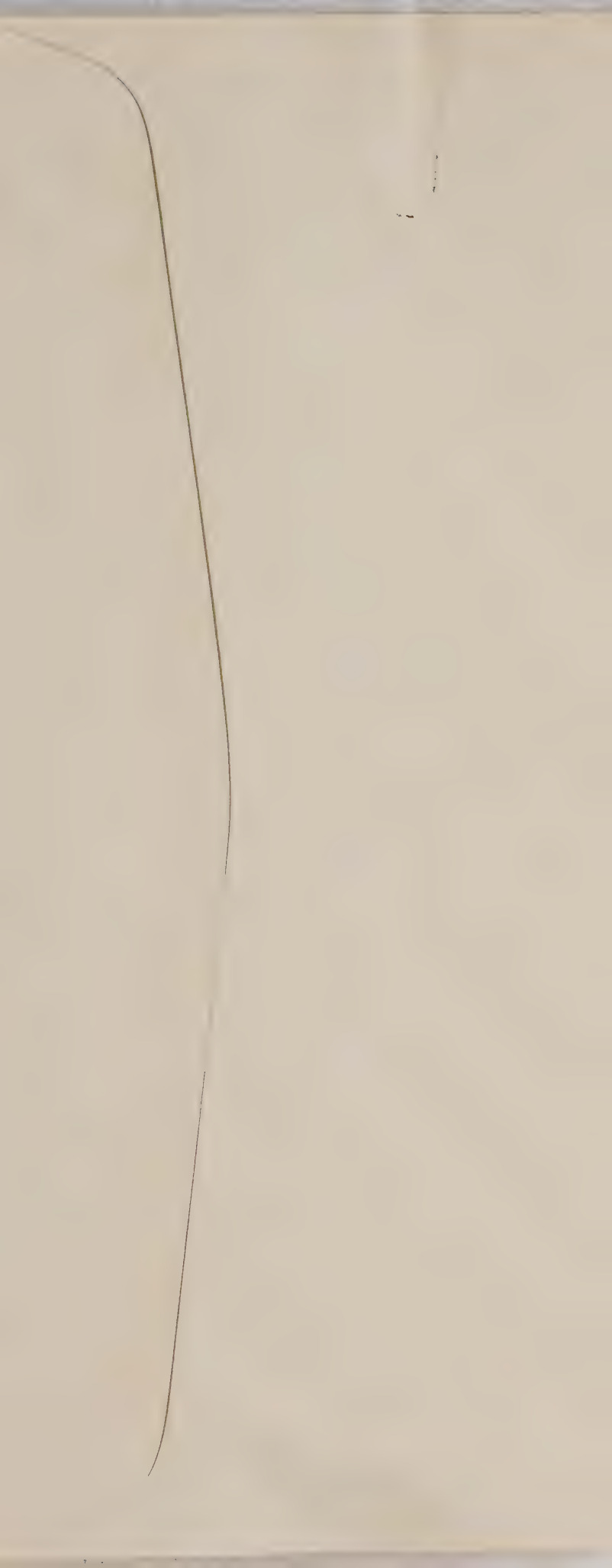
Phyllis Noble

W I Q E

Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Phyllis Noble
2303 Chain Bridge Rd. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016





July 20, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
1319 4th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.
20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I read the four part interview of you in the Post. Many of your comments excited and touched me. While I know relatively little about the work you have done and are currently involved in, I believe there is a mutuality in our philosophies.

Enclosed is a copy of my resume so you will know some general things about me. One other thing you should know is that I really need to do something far more meaningful than the things I do now. I consider the irony of our situations: You are ardently involved with your concerns. Time and life must be infinitely precious to you. I, on the other hand, have been bored, even depressed, and largely disinterested in the wealth of time I apparently have. It may be the standard 7 year itch of a woman who only has a bachelor's degree, a small salary, a number of debts and a great yearning not to betray the bright and hopeful child she was.

Because of these things, I would like to offer you some of my time. You mentioned that you have two books to write and I am sure that you must need help. I don't want any money. I can type pretty well, though I have never prepared a manuscript. Also, because I've worked on the Hill for a number of years, I know where to get information and have access to information because of CRS, the agencies and all.

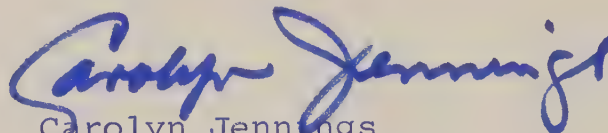
While I am still working, I could offer evenings and weekends. Because I want to concentrate on my painting for a while, I have considered quitting work for four or five months. If I do that, I would have a better schedule to offer you.

I remember you said that you usually got started about 4 in the afternoon, but you can't keep that pace now. Maybe I can fill in some of that time.

Knowing just how to get your attention is difficult and I shall try to call you soon. I sincerely hope that we can meet and discuss this to see if I may possibly be of service.

With great admiration and good wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carolyn Jennings". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'C'.

Carolyn Jennings
724 6th Street, SW
Washington, D.C.
20024

554-3920 home
225-3753 work

Carolyn S. Jennings

Personal: 724 6th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

554-3920 (home) 225-3753 (office)

Born July 3, 1943, single, good health

Education: Richmond Professional Institute 1961-1963
Major: Journalism
University of Tennessee 1963-1967
Major: English, Minor: Fine Art (Painting) B.A.

George Washington University, Corcoran
School of Art, Private studios: have
continued to take a variety of studio
art courses over the past 5 years.

In college, served as poetry editor
of the literary magazine at R.P.I.
and was editor-in-chief of
Tennessee's magazine.

Work

Experience: Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R.-Ore.) 1969-present
2 1/2 years as legislative aide (including
writing letters, drafting bills, research,
legislative record keeping, working with
constituents); Recent work includes some
legislative responsibility but primarily
administrative and campaign oriented.
Responsible for employment screening and
intern programs.

Marvin Gerstein Advertising, Inc. 1968-1969
Copywriter, layout artist, worked with accounts
Company was primarily concerned with real
estate advertising.

Air Force Association, 1967-1968
Editorial Assistant to staff writer of two
aerospace magazines who was also Executive
Assistant to the President. Responsible for
preparing and designing organizational charts
on government agencies for the benefit of the
membership.

During college I had numerous sales jobs, some
research work, and copywriting for NBC radio
and television in Knoxville, Tennessee.

July 21, 1972

1908 Florida Avenue, N.W., Apt. 218
Washington, D.C. 20009

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality
Education
300 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am a junior at Georgetown University, majoring in urban studies. As a graduate of the District public school system -- Hardy Elementary, Gordon Junior High, and Western High Schools -- I am particularly interested in the problems of providing quality education in an urban school system and in your work for the Board of education involving equal per pupil expenditures in the District public schools, and would like to volunteer my services to you as a volunteer worker -- perhaps in the capacity of a research assistant.

During the fall and spring semesters of this school year I will be enrolled in three courses at Georgetown which involve field work and related research -- in the fields of economics, sociology, and government. A y work which I do in connection with those courses will probably be used in the writing of my senior thesis, which will tentatively deal with some aspect of the District public school system. The volunteer work that I spoke of above would be in relation to those courses; however, if you are agreeable, I would be available for work immediately during the afternoon. During the school year I would be available approximately 10 to 15 hours a week.

I would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience as I must make any plans before the end of the summer.

Yours very truly,

Margaret C. Henry

THE FIELD FOUNDATION

100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

212/535-9915

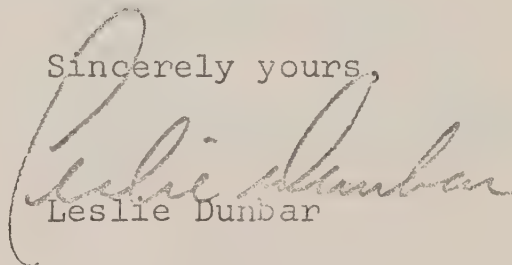
June 6, 1972

Mr. Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education
Presidential Building
415 Twelfth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. - 20004

Dear Mr. Barry:

At a recent meeting we did take up your proposal, and I am afraid the decision was that we could not help. Our commitments are very heavy just now, and we have had to decline a number of projects in which we would have liked to participate.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Leslie Dunbar".

Leslie Dunbar

LD/kjs

THE FIELD FOUNDATION

100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

212/535-9915

December 17, 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education
300 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We took up your proposal of August 2 and August 17 when the Foundation last met. I am afraid the answer was that we could not help at this time.

Sincerely yours,



Leslie Dunbar

LD/kjs

THE FIELD FOUNDATION

100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

212/535-9915

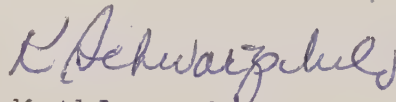
August 19, 1971

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 2nd and your memo of August 17th to Mr. Dunbar. Since the latter asked for immediate consideration, we wanted you to know that Mr. Dunbar is out of the country until the middle of September. Both your letter and your memo are therefore being held for his return.

Sincerely,



Kathleen Schwarzschild

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants

NEW YORK, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
WASHINGTON, D.C. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. MEMPHIS, TENN.
DETROIT, MICH. EVANSVILLE, IND. JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
ROCKFORD, ILL. HIGH POINT, N.C. GARDNER, MASS.
BRADFORD, PA. JASPER, IND. TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
HOUSTON, TEX. BATON ROUGE, LA. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
LAS VEGAS, NEV. SPOKANE, WASH. KALAMAZOO, MICH.
DENVER, COLO. BOSTON, MASS. OAKLAND, CALIF.
ATLANTA, GA.

OTHER PARTS OF WORLD

BINDER-SEIDMAN-THORNE INTERNATIONAL GROUP

15 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023

212/765-7500

Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Client: The Field Foundation, Inc.
Examination, close of: September 30, 1970

We are making the customary examination of the financial statements of The Field Foundation, Inc. for the year ended September 30, 1970. For verification purposes, will you please furnish us with the following information relating to the status of grants to you made by the Foundation:

- (1) Grants awarded to you by the Foundation during the period
October 1, 1969 to September 30, 1970:

Date(s) _____ Amount(s) \$ _____

- (2) All payments received by you from the Foundation during the period
October 1, 1969 to September 30, 1970:

Date	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- (3) All payments of refunds made by you to the Foundation during the
period October 1, 1969 to September 30, 1970:

Date	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- (4) Balance of grants from the Foundation for which you did not receive
payment by September 30, 1970 \$ _____.

Your cooperation in replying promptly will be appreciated. Please indicate who supplied this information by signing below. Your reply should be mailed directly to us in the enclosed addressed envelope. The copy is for your files.

Very truly yours,
Seidman & Seidman

Encl.
Approved - The Field Foundation, Inc.

By _____
George Loft

The foregoing data is correct:

By _____

XX

300 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024

March 25, 1970

Mr. Carl Holman
704 3rd Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Carl:

The enclosed letter to Leslie Dunbar and attachments indicate our progress thus far in raising money for MHA. Any assistance you might give us in this regard would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Executive Director

JWH:db

enc.

XX
300 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024

March 25, 1970

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
The Field Foundation
100 East 85th St.
New York, N.Y. 10028

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram we received from the
Cummins Engine Foundation confirming their grant to us of
\$26,500 which makes up a little over half of our \$50,000 budget
for the fiscal year beginning March 1, 1970.

We would appreciate your consideration in helping us to
meet the remaining \$23,500 called for in our attached budget.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Executive Director

JWH:db

Enc.

1/27/70

TO: the files

FROM: dBarger

SUBJECT: material sent to Mr. Carl Holman, 704 3rd St., S.W., 20024

Today, dBarger sent at JWH's request, material to Carl Holman regarding WIQE -- including: proposed budget, Center Forum article and a copy of the tuition grant study

July 1891

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

XX

300 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024

December 22, 1969

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director
Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of Friday, December 19, may we extend our thanks to you for your presence at the luncheon on December 10.

We would appreciate the consideration of our application at the next convenient meeting of your Board of Directors. We feel that our approach and work are essential to any efforts to improve education in center-city schools. There is no question that the information we seek in public schools in the United States is essential to an intelligent budgetary process.

We have made application to other foundations and will notify you immediately upon receipt of any funds resulting from these requests.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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JOHN H. TREANOR, JR.

MATTHEW C. TAYLOR

MARTHA S. SWAIN

WILLIAM A. BISHOP

JOHN W. HOBSON JWH:db

WILLIAM C. BOOTS

JOHN W. HOBSON

EDWARD G. HAVISOCK

JOHN W. HOBSON

ANITA FORD ALLEN, VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. HOBSON

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

112 TWELFTH STREET, N.W.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

W IQ E

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

March 19, 1972

Mr. James L. Kunen,
Executive Vice President
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer
Foundation
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kunen:

Upon the advice of Mr. John Hechinger of the Board of Directors of the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, submitted herewith is a proposal from WIQE for funds to be used in bringing the District of Columbia public school system into compliance with the orders of Judge J. Skelly Wright in the Hobson v. Hansen cases.

As the active plaintiff in this case, I feel that it would not be productive for me to continue to take the public schools to court to achieve equalization of educational resources in this city. Another headline, "Hobson Wins Again," without implementation, would be of little or no benefit to the children in the community. WIQE has therefore reached an agreement with the Board of Education and the school administration to work with the schools and to put them in compliance by the opening of the school year for 1972-73.

Mr. Hechinger suggested that we may be considered by your foundation for a partial grant of some \$10,000. We have verbal commitments from other foundations that lead us to believe that we will be able to acquire the budgeted amount of \$67,800 for the coming year.

In order to carry out this project, we are pressed for time and immediate funds. It will take the entire summer for us to complete a manual that will put the D. C. public school system into compliance and that will also be useful to other districts in dealing with their problems of intradistrict school financing. We have agreed with the school administration as well to train some of its personnel to utilize our statistical formula to keep

Mr. James L. Kunen

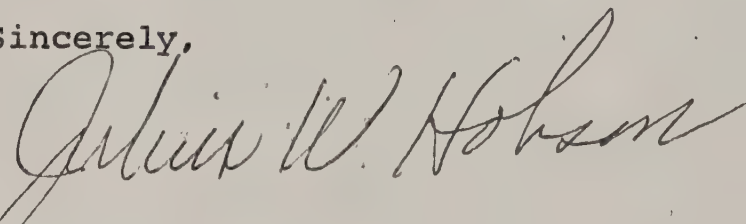
Page two

May 19, 1972

intelligence on public school compliance with the Wright decrees.

We would appreciate the consideration of the Myer Foundation on this matter. WIQE and representatives from the school administration will be glad to appear at any meeting to discuss this project if you deem it necessary. Thank you and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius W. Hobson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH:clt

enclosures





FIRST TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

309 E STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

(202) 737-4859

ROY BLUMHORST
Pastor

DAVID GOHN
Director of
Christian Education

March 3, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
284 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As a member of the Program Committee for the Pastor's Conference of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, I would like to ask if you can find time in your busy schedule for us on the morning of November 2. At that time Lutheran pastors from a five-state area will be gathering around the topic, "Church and State in Dialog: the Pursuit of Justice." One of the areas where this pursuit seems most necessary is in the area of public education. Many of the pastors will be from Virginia and the Carolinas as well as the District of Columbia and Maryland. We recognize your leadership in trying to bring some justice in the administration of public education and would like to have you share your insights with us for half the morning. This would be a group of 30 to 40 persons. The second half of the morning would have someone probably from the Hill who is working in the legislative process on pending bills to be with us.

We specifically are interested in having you for the period from 9 to 10:30 but would hope that you might be able to stay all morning. We would hope that in the hour and a half when you are the focus that there would be ample time for discussion.

The honorarium that we are able to offer is \$50.00. If there are further questions which you have I would be happy to answer them. I realize that this letter comes when you are in the middle of a great deal of litigation but am bold to ask because we feel we need your help.

Thank you very much for considering us.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Blumhorst

ROY BLUMHORST

RB:ow

544.8548 home

yes ✓

Oct 31
Tuesday
morning

My impression of a
Great Man

Lee H Calhoun Sr.

Rehabilitation of Destitute Women
and Children - President

Post Box 3126 Columbia Heights Station
Washington D.C. 20010

THE WISE MAN

I saw him standing there. A man
he is.

A man of Dignity
A man of Pride
A man of Strength
A man of Warmth

Two decades of Wisdom
in one Place.

Number One Slave Camp
U.S.A.

August 20, 1972 is this day
The Occasion.

A Memorial!! Young Brother Gregory L. Coleman
laid dead.

He was shot from the rear _____

By an assassin's bullet he fell from the
Bicycle.

The Guards had laid

No Camp Official was there
but the One.

No Minister was there
but the One.

What's Happening Now

There have been no change, nothing's new
This Wise man was 'weeping' that too
Speak out Wise Man
What to do

Saving the Children what I am up too
Speak out Wise Man
What to do

Tell me how and I'll stand for you.

Could have been

Prison
Dope or
Gun

Through these racist obstacles
We have come

On this day no one can tell the pain
in his body.

Nor answer the unanswered questions
that lay ahead.

As he passes, crutches and all

What's in Book you cherish so dear?

I see a man with solutions
to it all.

Speak out Wise Man
so more can see.
The Wisdom so involved in Thee

That Money cannot Buy.

Before,

We Die

JULIUS HOBSON

By

Lee H. Calhoun

The Washington Journalism Center
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EDUCATION CONFERENCE
PLANNED BY JOURNALISM CENTER

WASHINGTON--The Crisis in Public Education will be the subject of The Washington Journalism Center's sixth Conference for Journalists to be held in Washington from September 25 through 28, 1972, Julius Duscha, Director of the Center, announced today.

Federal officials, leading educators, spokesmen for professional organizations, and critics of the schools will discuss at the Conference such major issues as busing and integration, school finance, curriculum and content, and control of the public schools.

Participation in the Conference will be limited to 20 journalists--editors, reporters, editorial writers, news analysts and commentators--and the emphasis will be on informal question-and-answer sessions.

The Conference is expected to provide excellent background material on issues that will dominate the news during the new school year.

For further information write or call The Washington Journalism Center, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20037. (202) 338-4100.

August 1, 1972.

#

The Washington Journalism Center

2401 VIRGINIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037 • 202-338-4100

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Publisher, Richmond Newspapers, Inc.

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Chief Washington Correspondent, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
Special Consultant to the President on Aging

KEITH FULLER
Assistant General Manager, Associated Press

HENRY GEMMILL
Editor, The National Observer

LEE HILLS
Executive Editor, Knight Newspapers

JOHN H. JOHNSON
President, Johnson Publishing Company

AUSTIN H. KIPLINGER
President, Kiplinger Washington Editors

THEODORE F. KOOP
*Director, Washington Office
Radio Television News Directors Association*

DANIEL W. KOPS
President, Kops-Monahan Communications

NEWBOLD NOYES
Editor, Washington Star

WALTER RIDDER
President, Northwest Publications, Inc.

CARL T. ROWAN
Syndicated Columnist and TV Commentator

RICHARD S. SALANT
President, CBS News

EDWARD W. SCRIPPS II
Vice President, Scripps-Howard Newspapers

FREDERICK A. SEATON
President, Seaton Newspapers-TV-Radio

SOL TAISHOFF
Chairman, Broadcasting Publications

THEODORE F. KOOP, Secretary

L. A. JENNINGS, Treasurer
Chairman, Riggs National Bank

SAMUEL C. REDMAN, JR., Asst. Treasurer
Vice President, Riggs National Bank

W. M. KIPLINGER, First Chairman
(1891-1967)

JULIUS DUSCHA, Director

August 23, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Director

The Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Washington Journalism Center is sponsoring a Conference for Journalists on The Crisis in Public Education from September 25 through 28, 1972, in Washington.

We would like you to lead a discussion session at the Conference, which is the sixth in a continuing series of Conferences on public issues being sponsored by the Center to help develop among journalists a broader understanding of major national and international problems.

About 20 editors, editorial writers and reporters from throughout the United States will attend the Conference. Attendance is limited so that the Conference sessions will be both informal and informative.

Discussion leaders at the Conference on the Crisis in Public Education will reflect a full range of views on trends and developments in public schools. The Conference will place particular emphasis on the problems of big-city schools.

We would like you to lead a discussion at a luncheon at 12:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 27, on what kind of education public schools should be offering students today.

If this time is inconvenient, I am sure that we can arrange a time to fit in with your schedule.

Discussion leaders will receive an honorarium of \$150.

Luncheon will be held in the Watergate
The Conference sessions will be held in the conference facilities of the Sterling Institute on the eleventh floor of the Watergate Office Building at 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W.

Enclosed are materials which give additional details about the Conference.

Sincerely,

Julius Duscha
Julius Duscha

Renton in the Watergate Bldg. 2650 Va Ave

August 7, 1972

Dr. Ruth W. Burgin, Director
University Year for ACTION
University of Massachusetts
513 E. Pleasant St.
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Dear Ruth:

Tina and I appreciate your invitation to join you on August 19 for the first anniversary of the ACTION Program. As usual, I am sure you have contributed enormously to a most worthwhile project.

However, the combination of my recent illness plus our move of WIQE to a new location: 1319 4th St., S.W. 20024, has drastically limited our ability to finance trips to all those places we would like to go. So our thoughts will be with you even if we cannot personally be present.

Next time you are in Washington, please plan to spend a night or two with us -- we have an extra room. We would like to catch up on your recent accomplishments.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Director



UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST • BOSTON • WORCESTER

OFFICE OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR
FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND PROVOST
WHITMORE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS 01002

25 July 1972

Mr. & Mrs. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Hobson:

The University Year for ACTION Program at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, in observance of the Program's first anniversary, is sponsoring a gathering for the purpose of recognizing the Phase I Volunteers who will shortly be terminating their twelve-month role as Volunteers serving individuals, agencies, and communities in the Western Massachusetts area. A dual purpose of this gathering is to better inform interested persons about the University Year for ACTION Program and to listen to their suggestions and ideas concerning the Program.

We cordially invite you to attend this function because we feel with your interest you will have some contributions to make to our Program to enhance its effectiveness and may also find it very informative. We would like you to arrive at 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 19, 1972, at the Campus Center's Blue Wall Room at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts. Dinner is at 6:00 p.m.

Besides giving honor and recognition to the students who have used their resources and those of the University in service to others, we hope to have a conglomerate of UYA Washington Staff, UYA Amherst Staff, Volunteers, students, Agency Supervisors, Faculty Sponsors, University Administrators, and some other representatives to exchange ideas and reveal what direction, function, and purpose the Program has in the National, State, University, Agency, Community and individual Volunteer levels.

Please confirm your attendance by August 10, 1972, with Jane Bamba, Staff Assistant, University Year for ACTION, at 513 East Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts, (413) 545-1381.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ruth W. Burgin, Director
University Year for ACTION
513 East Pleasant Street

RWB:jb

Why don't you two come up and see what the young people are doing.

Dear Doug: Tried to call you yesterday, but no luck. Just wanted you to know I appreciated your invitation to the Aug. 14 conference. Tina and I would love to join you at the ocean and to participate in what should prove to be a most interesting day's discussion; however, my present health does not permit an extended trip at the time. The doctors assure me that I am recovering and will feel increasingly better, but probably not for a month or two.

Wish you both could visit us one day. I know the conference will be successful and we hope to take you up on an invitation at another time.

Sincerely,

The Hobsons 1319 Fourth Street, S. W. Washington, D. C. 20024

SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

DOUGLAS H. ADAMSON, J.D., Ed. D., SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

413 TEL. 229-8762

*If you can come we'd like to put
you up at the ocean - Vasant.*

August 14, 1972

Dear

Julius and Tina,

*If you can't come, perhaps
there's someone who should who
could make a difference in*

On August 14, 1972, from 9:00 A.M. to approximately 4:30 P.M., a small conference will be held in Boston. You are invited to attend this conference.

*Washington
D.C.*

The conference will be held at 347 Beacon Street, in near-downtown Boston. This location is the Boston office of the Human Engineering Laboratory, Inc. Mr. Johnson O'Connor, who established the Human Engineering Laboratory and who is internationally known for his work and publications in regard to identifying human aptitudes, has provided the use of his facility for the purpose of this conference. Mr. O'Connor will be present and will present some of his experience in working with human aptitudes, as well as his experience in regard to the relationship between vocabulary development and "success" as part of the agenda.

*You'd get
a Lexox
copy of the
thesis
slightly
summarized
as usual*

The idea of having this conference came up as a result of a conversation between myself and Dr. John A. Stanavage in February, 1972, in Atlantic City. In regard to the general question of planning for students and for schools on the basis of identified needs, abilities, styles of learning, and concerns of students, I asked John why so little attention had been paid to basic aptitude testing such as is used in the military, in industry and in business. John had some interesting answers. Through our conversation, we agreed to establish this small conference. The questions towards an agenda which accompany this letter should help you to grasp the work we hope to accomplish in the long run. John Stanavage, incidentally, will be with us and you will thus hear his answers directly.

We are looking for the important questions as well as answers. In the long run, my hope is that an effort can be mounted, hopefully to be funded by an appropriate source, in which available, practical, proven, and even economical tests which can help us to know students well enough to plan educations for them (and careers) will be

The Towns of Alford, Egremont, Monterey, New Marlborough and Sheffield
in Berkshire County, Massachusetts

inventoried and evaluated. The next step would be to consider how such tests as are found useful could become a routine part of learning enough about our educational raw material, the student, to actually contribute to his dynamic growth in our processing of him. Perhaps of more lifetime importance is the aspect also of teaching the student how to continue to learn about himself so that his life and careers will prove meaningful.

Enclosed you will find:

"Towards an Agenda;" it is hoped that you will indicate what you may wish to contribute, or that you will ask for particular inputs;

List of Participants Who Have Indicated They Will be Present.

Please confirm your attendance by writing or telephoning me. For one thing, we need to know how many there will be for lunch!

Sincerely yours,


Douglas H. Adamson

N.B.

Home Telephone, Sheffield, Mass: 413-229-2094

Mondays and Tuesdays in July, as well as weekends, I am most likely to be found in Nahant, Mass., near Boston, c/o G. S. Weld, 84 Summer Street: 617-JU 1-0491.

CONFERENCE - AUGUST 14, 1972

9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

TOWARDS AN AGENDA: TESTING, APPLICATIONS OF TESTING IN
PLANNING FOR THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS
AND THEIR CAREERS

As the cover letter indicates, you are invited to contribute to the formation of the Agenda.

I. Activities to be included:

Introduction - Douglas Adamson

Presentations (sequence to be determined):

Johnson O'Connor

John Stanavage

Experience by the group of particular aptitude tests as a springboard to discussion:

Memory for Design
Certain Auditory Tests, such as relating to
Discrimination of Tone, Pitch, Timbre, Rhythm
Structural Visualization
(Possibly Others, to be determined)

Discussions and Presentations, before, during and after lunch, extending to about 4:30 P.M.

II. Questions Towards an Agenda:

It is hoped that these questions will assist you in relating to and contributing to the conference.

How can a school best respond to the needs and abilities of its students?

What does "individualization" of learning mean?

Can educational programs be planned according to the identified needs, abilities, aptitudes, styles of learning, interests, commitments - or, more generally - according to the characteristics of the students?

How may the characteristics of students be identified?

What is the present stage of knowledge concerning the identification of characteristics of students?

Conference, August 14, 1972 Boston Towards an Agenda

(Questions, Continued --)

Is there knowledge existing today concerning the identification of characteristics of students which is

- not being applied generally;
- economical and practical and proven in application;
- capable of being organized and applied?

What is this knowledge?

(Here is a particular opportunity for your contribution to our agenda and to the conference.)

Among the ways of identifying the characteristics of students (or, indeed, of people generally), what is meant by "aptitude testing?"

What experience has been accumulated so far in regard to aptitude testing?

What is aptitude testing?

(Your experience of some tests in the conference will help us to answer this question, and we should all be perhaps a little surprised to see how our performance differs from another participant's performance.)

What are the implications of the provision of more adequate testing, for "Career Education?"

- adoption/innovation;
- program planning;
- financing;
- teacher training;
- communities;
- business, industry and government.

What needs to be done by way of assembling existing knowledge concerning the identification of characteristics of learners?

How can existing knowledge best be evaluated?

How can proven knowledge best be applied?

What resources are available to undertake a sufficient study of existing knowledge?

III. Partial Bibliography: Be Yourself, by Margaret Broadley, 1972; How to Make a Habit of Success, by Bernard Haldane; Psychometrics, by Johnson O'Connor.

CONFERENCE - AUGUST 14, 1972

Participants Who Have Indicated They Will be Present

Douglas Adamson - School Superintendent and Lawyer

Peter Arasian (possibly) - Boston College

Richard Bradley - New England Association of Colleges
and Secondary Schools

John Campbell - Educational Planner, Southern Berkshire

Thomas Consolati - Pupil Personnel Director, Southern Berkshire

Charles Gunnar - Belmont High School

Robert Kingsbury - Massachusetts State Department of Education

Alden Lovell - Educational Records Bureau

Nancy Lehmbeck - Massachusetts P.T.A.

Daniel Maloney - New England Association of Colleges and
Secondary Schools

Johnson O-Connor - Human Engineering Laboratory, Inc.

John Stanavage - North Central Association of Colleges and
Secondary Schools

Thomas Whalen - Superintendent, Pittsfield Public Schools

Participants for Future Conferences Who Cannot Attend
on August 14, 1972

Richard Light- Harvard Graduate School of Education

\$2nd cash donation.

Enclosed

3717-13 St. NW

Washington D.C. 200

Thursday, November 14, 1972

Mr. Halson:

I shall you always as being
a great man one that the
world stand in great need
of.

I am writing you this brief
note because I believe
within myself that you can
do what is claimed to be
impossible. That is, I am in
complete belief that it can
be as you can be healed.

The world is in want
of men of your stature.

I am enclosing some
words of positive thought

21
to be used as a mind
conditioner that will give
you the power of belief in
yourself.

I have slain more
other gods before me, I am strong.
This is simply telling us that
we have within ourselves
power to conquer the
hearts of men.

Man is the carrier
of the Law. His Law is
in his heart. The education
must always come from
within. We need you.
Because your wit, ability,
tolerance, knowledge and
I am asking your wisdom
and understanding be-
 bestowed to you.
I am always. Sincerely yours
M. H. Hager

WARRIOR

OPSE RUK

Accept

WARRIOR

I am

'MILITARY'

I can - success

I can - wealth

I will - success

I will - wealth

I am successful

I am wealthy

J.S. There are
positive things
I am doing well
at and I will
be successful.

M. O. H. G. G.
11/16-292

FRIENDS MEDICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER, INC.
FORMERLY
FRIENDS OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH, INC.
52 WADE AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21228
747-0243

February 3, 1972

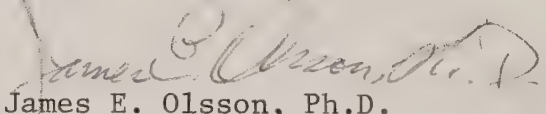
Mr. Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

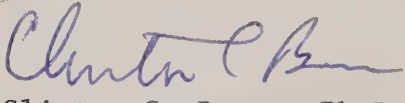
Dear Mr. Hobson:

We are writing you in regard to the symposium, "Youth: Revolution, Romanticism, Renaissance", which was to be held on March 17th of this year. We regret to inform you that the symposium has been cancelled due to funding problems.

We are disappointed in not being able to bring you and the other invited speakers together for this most interesting discussion. We are sorry to let you know at such a late date and apologize for the inconvenience we may have caused you.

Sincerely yours,


James E. Olsson, Ph.D.
Co-Chairman


Clinton C. Brown, Ph.D.
Co-Chairman

JEO:CCB/p

Mrs Azile E Simpson
702-21st St N.E. Apt 10
Washington D.C., 20002
July, 9, 1972

Mr Julius Hobson
Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hobson:

after reading your experience
in life it's been a nightmare
although you try to make
it otherwise, "Like me."

Plenty of truth I have
found in what were saying.

I also find that you are lost.
I don't believe something I
read in fact I don't believe
at lot of things I read.

Being an intelligent human
being as you are.

Please believe in God.

Make it universal although
you are so busy. I would like you
to ^{answer} ~~answer~~ me.
"over"

Sincerely,
Azile Simpson

Enclosed an 8¢ Stamp
"Answer" & Envelope

W IQ E WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
1319 Fourth Street, S.W. TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

November 29, 1972

TO: Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Director, Washington Institute for
Quality Education

SUBJECT: Progress report on the agreement reached between the
D.C. Board of Education, the school administration,
and WIQE (see attached agreement)

In the agreement reached with the Board of Education, we submitted the attached "Proposed Budget," which is self-explanatory.

We were forced to revise the expenditures as presented in the budget for the simple reason that we were unable to obtain sufficient funds to carry out the project in the manner first proposed. Thus we altered the expenditures (see attached budget for June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972). The figure of \$23,900.00 represents the amount of money that WIQE has spent out of grants to carry forward the project.

There are final reports in printing, and a manual to be finished by the end of December, which will be useful not only in Washington but throughout the country. The whole thrust of this report to the school system is to abide by the Court's decree dealing with equalization of educational resources. We are to report to the Board of Education with three alternative methods of equalizing these resources, based primarily upon the needs in the community, more than upon the equalization of money resources. The plaintiffs in the case and the school officials have agreed in writing before the Court that this would be an acceptable path for this kind of inquiry.

We estimate that WIQE will maintain the present, cut-back salary levels without hiring anyone else, and that, with approximately \$15,000 more, we can and will complete the project. We have reasonable assurances from the Carnegie Foundation that there will be a grant forthcoming of approximately \$15,000.

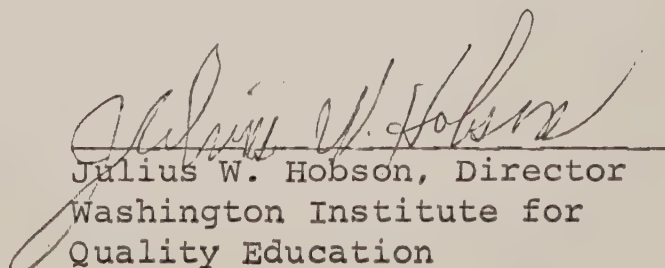
As soon as we have completed these proposals and presented them to the Board of Education, we will present to you a very detailed accounting of where the money that your Foundation granted to us was spent. We will also present to you copies of the finished proposals and the manual of operation which we hope ultimately to make available to all public school systems in the country.

Also enclosed with our final report will be copies of our income tax returns and our proper papers filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

Thank you for your help, and feel free to call upon us with any general or detailed question about the work at any time. Our records will be available to you for examination upon request.

I, as Director of WIQE, have been hospitalized about half of the time since June 1, 1972, and have not been able to keep up to date all of WIQE's records. I have received happy news from my doctors to the effect that I am getting physically better, and that I will be able to work more consistently -- and thus keep more current in my reporting.

We would like to state again that this agreement reached between the school officials and the officers of WIQE is in no way legally binding upon the school system. It is simply an agreement reached between the Court, the schools and WIQE on how best to expedite the matter of bringing about equality in educational opportunity for all the public school children in the District of Columbia. We have good reason to believe, from the many requests and inquiries we have received from other school districts, that there is a great deal of interest throughout the country in the kind of manual we expect to produce.


Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education

JWH/vm
Attachments

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

CURRENT BUDGET

June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972

A. Sources of Income

Cash on hand	--
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	\$10,000.00
Hattie M. Strong Foundation	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total income, 6/1/72-12/1/72	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

B. Salaries* (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Project Director (came on board as a consultant at average fee of \$50/day, or approximately \$400/month)	\$2,400.00
Legal Consultant (2 days/week @ \$50/day, averaging \$400/month)	2,400.00
Administrative Assistant/Statistical Analyst (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,500.00
Statistician (Survey) (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,750.00
Secretary (@ \$7,200/year)	3,600.00
3 part-time student assistants (legal, graphic, research and editing)	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$17,150.00

C. Expenses (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Rent (\$2,400/year)	\$1,200.00
Telephone (\$1,500/year)	750.00
Office supplies and equipment (includes printing & graphic presentation)	1,500.00
Equipment repair and maintenance (moved to 1319 Fourth St., S.W.)	500.00
Duplicating (Xerox)	900.00
Postage and messenger service	650.00
Office maintenance (janitorial)	300.00
Traveling expenses, local	150.00
" " out-of-town	600.00
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>200.00</u>
	\$6,750.00

Total expenditures, 6/1/72-12/1/72	<u>\$23,900.00</u>
------------------------------------	--------------------

* It was estimated that this project would cost approximately \$67,800 to complete. However, due to our inability to raise even half that much, salaries had to be cut to meet available funds.

EUGENE AND AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE
(202) 659-2435

December 1, 1972

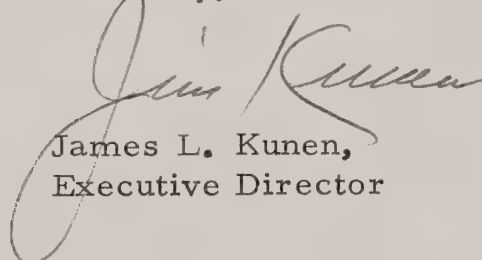
Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
1319 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you very much for sending the
progress report for WIQE.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James L. Kunen", is written over the typed name and title.

James L. Kunen,
Executive Director

JLK:abo

W IQ E

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

May 19, 1972

Mr. James A. Joseph
Executive Director
Cummins Engine Foundation
Franklin Square
Columbus, Indiana 47201

Dear Mr. Joseph:

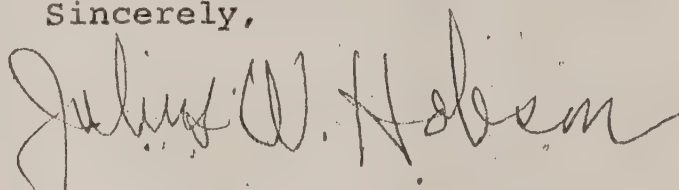
Pursuant to my conversation with Ivanhoe Donaldson of your foundation, we are submitting herewith a proposal that is the result of a contractual agreement between WIQE and the District of Columbia public school system. The objective of this agreement is to put the schools in compliance with the law in the District of Columbia that requires equal distribution of resources in education. WIQE has taken this responsibility at the request of the Board of Education and the school administration, provided funding can be obtained from outside sources.

We would appreciate your consideration in funding any part or all of the \$67,800 needed to complete this project. We have verbal commitments from other foundations agreeing to consider funding parts of this budget. This is a crash program that must be carried out over the summer. WIQE, therefore, needs to hire more personnel and to get on with the work if we are going to comply with court deadlines when school opens in September of 1972. We have agreed to write a manual on intra-district financing and to train some public school personnel in utilizing WIQE methods, as well as to put the schools into compliance with the court orders.

I would greatly appreciate your immediate consideration of our proposal. We have a publication concerning teachers in the District of Columbia coming out soon. We have nearly completed work on it and will be reporting on it very shortly. The D. C. public school program, however, will take precedence over our other work and will probably cause some delay in our publishing schedule. We will inform you of these details in the near future.

I look forward to hearing from you on this very urgent matter. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Julius W. Hobson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "J" and "H".

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH:clt

enclosures

WIQE

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
300 M STREET, S. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

May 19, 1972

Mr. James A. Joseph
Executive Director
Cummins Engine Foundation
Franklin Square
Columbus, Indiana 47201

Dear Mr. Joseph:

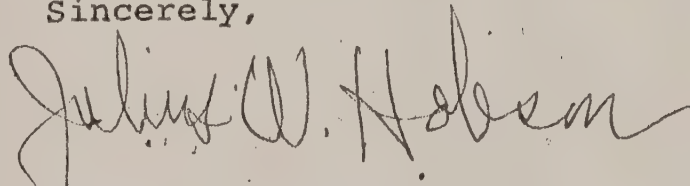
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I look forward to hearing from you on this very urgent matter. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius W. Hobson". The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the page.

Julius W. Hobson
Director

JWH:clt

enclosures

June 5, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Julius:

The proposal on Intradistrict School Financing looks very good. I can't think of anything I can do to help at this point. If anything occurs to you please let me know.

Our very best to Tina.

Cordially,

 *Davis B. Bobrow*

Davis B. Bobrow
Professor, Political Science
& Public Affairs;
Director, Center of
International Studies

DB:de

July 5, 1972

Mr. Douglas Bond
The Grant Foundation
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Bond::

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that 'per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

Mr. Douglas Bond
The Grant Foundation
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

The District of Columbia Public School System
is under two orders, issued by the United States
District Court, to maintain educational opportunities
for pupils in the schools.

The last order, dated May 20, 1977, required
that per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries
and benefits from the regular District of Columbia
budget in any single elementary school shall not
deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-
pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and
benefits at all elementary schools in the District of
Columbia School System.

The Board and the school administration may at
times find it difficult to maintain the present
order, which is not consistent with the present
order.

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes
to avail itself of the option offered by the Court
and has worked out an agreement with the Washington
District of Columbia School System, Mr. William H. Miller,
Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for
the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the mem-
bers of the Board of Education can select a plan and
implement it by the time that school opens in Septem-
ber, 1978.

We are, therefore, joining with WDC in applying
for a plan that will be consistent with the present
order and we enthusiastically support the pro-
posal that WDC has presented to us.

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

You will realize, of course, that there is a real
urgency in all of this, in such as data must be col-
lected, alternative plans developed, a decision made,
and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WQW can complete this task within
these time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious
consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,

William W. W. W.
President
Board of Directors

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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 415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

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May 19, 1972

GERTRUDE L. WILLIAMSON
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mr. James L. Kunen,
 Executive Vice President
 Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer
 Foundation
 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kunen:

The District of Columbia Public School System is under two orders, issued by the United States District Court, to equalize educational opportunities for pupils in its schools.

The last order, dated May 25, 1971, required that "per-pupil expenditures for all teachers' salaries and benefits from the regular District of Columbia budget in any single elementary school shall not deviate by more than five percent from the mean per-pupil expenditure for all teachers' salaries and benefits at all elementary schools in the District of Columbia School System."

However, the Court added that "at some future time the Board and the school administration may adopt specific, measurable and educationally justifiable plans which are not consistent with the present order."

The Washington, D. C. Board of Education wishes to avail itself of the option offered by the Court and has worked out an agreement with the Washington Institute for Quality Education, Mr. Julius Hobson, Director, to prepare alternative compliance plans for the system as rapidly as possible so that we, the members of the Board of Education can select a plan and implement it by the time that school opens in September, 1972.

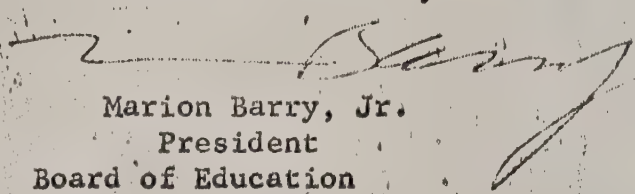
We are, therefore, joining with WIQE in applying for a grant from you to cover the expenses of such an undertaking and we enthusiastically support the proposal that WIQE has presented to us.

You will realize, of course, that there is a real urgency in all of this, inasmuch as data must be collected, alternative plans

developed, a decision made, and implementation completed by September 1, 1972.

We believe that WIQE can complete this task within those time constraints and, therefore, urge your serious consideration of its application.

Sincerely yours,



Marion Barry, Jr.
President
Board of Education

PUBLIC RESOURCES, INC.

192 COLLEGE STREET, BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401

CHARLES R. ROSS, Esq.
President
Hinesburg, Vermont 05461
Telephone 802/482-2831

CHARLES L. FISHMAN, Esq.
Vice-President
633 East Capitol St., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
Telephone 202/546-3373

PHILIP H. HOFF, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer
192 College Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401
Telephone 802/658-2600

Mr. Julius Hobson
300 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We would like to thank you for the fine presentation you made at the Sierra Club Conference in Johnson. Your willingness to participate not only on the stage but throughout the Conference was also appreciated.

Shortly, we expect to send you details about publication of the papers and discussion at the Conference. Should you wish to add, amend or otherwise revise your original presentations, please contact Charles Fishman, c/o Public Resources, Inc., 192 College St., Burlington, Vermont 05401. Mrs. Laplante, at the same address, will take care of inquiries about travel reimbursement.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Ross

Charles R. Ross, President

Charles L. Fishman

Charles L. Fishman, Vice President

Phil Hoff

Philip H. Hoff, Secretary & Treasurer

August 16, 1972

To Whom It May Concern:

THE POLICEMAN WHO SHOT
~~THE~~ ~~TEENAGERS~~
~~GREGORY GOODMAN~~ LAST WEEK DESERVES.

SOME TYPE OF PUNISHMENT. I FEEL THIS WAY BECAUSE A PERSON HAS NO RIGHT TO TAKE ANOTHER'S LIFE NO MATTER WHAT THE SITUATION BE. EVEN THOUGH THE YOUNGSTER MAY HAVE BEEN WRONG FOR TAKING THE BICYCLE, THE OFFICER WAS IN NO WAY SHAPE OR FORM JUSTIFIED IN SHOOTING. YOU MAY FEEL IT IS WRONG FOR ME TO SAY IT WAS INTENTIONAL, BUT THERE'S NOT A DAMN THING I CAN SEE OR SAY IN HIS DEFENSE. I thought that a safety device of some type was on every gun and it was to be used while the gun is not in use. From what I understand or from how it seems the gun had to be in his control the whole time. I sincerely believe this would not have occurred if this youngster were WHITE. Many young policemen get on the Force and attempt to make big names for themselves and usually wind up doing something rather harsh. RICHARD M. Nixon, as President of the U.S. and supposedly, leader of our country should see that this incident be properly tended to. ~~If justice can't be~~ ^{exercised} ~~practiced~~ then.

citizens

We as ~~citizens~~ of the U.S. and of
the District of Columbia will no longer
tolerate the tactics of the POLICE DEPARTMENT.
If something can't be done, ~~(I don't see why it can't)~~
~~then we must work together to get a new~~
~~one~~ to solve this trigger happy spree, then
I feel that policemen should not carry
guns but use some other method in doing
their jobs.

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

1346 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest

Washington, D. C. 20036

(202) 833-3721

February 2, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M St. SW
Washington, DC 20024

yes

Dear Julius:

Thank you very much for participating in last Saturday's conference. We have heard nothing but rave comments about it, due in no small part to your rousing talk. Your eloquence stunned the audience. We only wish you could have stayed through the afternoon to respond to a company man who is quite contented with life in these United States.

Our Center has a board of advisors composed of people from a variety of backgrounds who are concerned about this country's social and economic system. The board now consists of Rene Dubos, Tony Mazzocchi (legislative director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union), David Baltimore (biology professor at MIT), and John Gofman (Lawrence Radiation Lab.). We would be very pleased if you would join this board. We can assure you that being on the board will not involve much of your time.

Looking forward to hearing from you, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Mike Jacobson

Michael F. Jacobson

Jim Sullivan

James Sullivan

Albert J. Fritsch

Albert Fritsch

File- Foundations

EUGENE AND AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE
(202) 659-2435

June 12, 1972

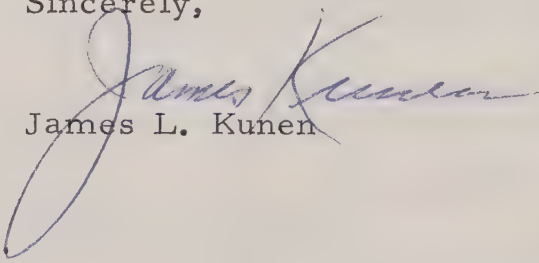
Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C., 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am pleased to advise you that at its recent meeting the Board of Directors of the Foundation approved a grant of \$10,000 for WIQE as outlined in your proposal of May 19. Would you please be good enough to execute the enclosed declaration and return it to us so that we can forward your check. As you know we will require periodic progress reports.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,


James L. Kunen

JLK:prf

Enclosure: Declaration

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SUITE 409 CAFRITZ BUILDING
1625 EYE STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
METROPOLITAN 8-4619

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ASSISTANT TREASURER

June 27, 1972

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

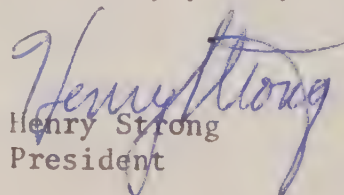
Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am pleased to inform you, through a special meeting of the Strong Foundation Board, a grant of \$15,000 to the Washington Institute of Quality Education has been approved. We are enclosing a Strong Foundation check for that amount which is to be used to fulfill the obligations of WIQE to the Board of Education as set forth in the proposal submitted with your letter of June 19, 1972.

In order to comply with the reporting requirements on grant-making foundations set forth by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 we will need the following:

1. Progress reports at three month intervals describing how funds granted by the Foundation are being used and explaining any significant problems or changes in the program.
2. An annual report and detailed budget presentation, including identification of other sources of funding support.
3. An audited statement of the program budget at least annually for any program year in which funds made available by this Foundation are being utilized.

Sincerely yours,


Henry Strong
President

HS/te
Encl.
cc: Dr. Benjamin Henley



NATIONAL SOCIETY STATE LEGISLATORS

111 West Washington Street • Chicago, Illinois 60602 • Area Code 312-332-4432

Mr. Julius Hopson
Washington Institute for Quality
Education
1419 4th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

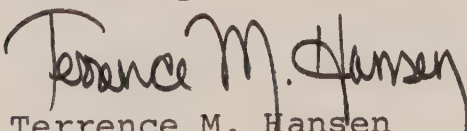
Dear Mr. Hopson:

On December 7-9, the National Society of State Legislators will hold its 1972 Annual Meeting in Miami, Florida. The theme of this year's meeting will be "Issues Facing State Legislators in 1973." There will be sessions on criminal justice, education, federal-state relations, and orientation sessions for newly-elected legislators.

Mr. Hopson, I would like to invite you to participate in the education session on December 7th. The session will center on "accountability in the American educational system." The other participants will be Mr. Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers and Representative Howard Klebanoff of Connecticut, who will moderate. Community control, teacher accountability and the emerging militant unionism are expected to be the principal topics of discussion.

I sincerely hope you will be able to join us in Miami on December 7th and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Terrence M. Hansen
Executive Director

October 31, 1972

TMH/cd

ack'd
11/2/72

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**MUSEUM
of
AFRICAN
ART**

Renewal



**FREDERICK
DOUGLASS
INSTITUTE**

The support of

Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Hobson

is gratefully acknowledged for the period 6/72-6/73

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS TOWNHOUSE 316-318 A ST. NORTHEAST
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**FREDERICK
DOUGLASS
INSTITUTE**



**MUSEUM of
AFRICAN ART**

316-318 A ST. NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 (202) LI 7-7424

June 23, 1972

Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Hobson
102 G Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hobson:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of African Art and its Director, Warren Robbins, may I express our appreciation for your recent contribution of \$25 in renewal of your membership. We are grateful for this evidence of your continuing interest and support.

A membership card is enclosed. We hope that you will have the opportunity to visit the Museum frequently.

Sincerely yours,

Karla Stevenson

Karla Stevenson
Membership Secretary

SWS
enc.

Invitation file

Information and Data Section
Fire Tech. Division--Bldg. 225, A-57
National Bureau of Standards
Gaithersburg, Md. 20760
July 19, 1972

Dear Mr. Hobson,

I just want to thank you for agreeing tentatively to come speak to us Federal employees at NBS. If the accompanying short "news release" seems appropriate to you, I will send it out for general distribution. But I appreciate the tentativeness of your commitment; we will understand if you can't make it.

Of course, we hope you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely, *and Shalom,*
Ken Giles
Ken Giles
921-3246

July 19, 1972

News for immediate release: Julius Hobson to speak at NBS

Julius Hobson will speak at an open meeting of the Priorities Awareness Committee at the National Bureau of Standards on Thursday, August 3, at noon. Mr. Hobson has long been an activist on behalf of poor people, a more just and equal society, and a peaceful world. We are honored to announce that he will speak with us on Thursday, August 3. All people are invited to attend.

This is the first of a lecture-discussion series sponsored by the Priorities Awareness Committee.

information contact: Ken Giles
Bldg. 225, Rm. A-57
x3246 (921-3246)

place: probably main auditorium
(check the NBS calendar)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20012

Race Relations Education and
Training Unit

IN REPLY REFER TO
MEDEC-HRET

May 1, 1972

Mr. J.W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute
for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We are confirming our telephone invitation, on Friday, April 28, 1972, to have you participate in the Commander's Training in Race Relations, which will be held in Sternberg Auditorium, Tuesday, May 16, 1972 from 09:00 to 11:00 hours. The training is mandatory for enlisted personnel, but will also be open to the public.

As indicated, during our conversation, the program will commence with a film entitled "The Angry Prophet". Essentially, it points out the applicability of Frederick Douglas' philosophy to the Black man's plight, throughout the span of American history.

For your convenience, we will have the film available for your preview at 10:00 hours, Thursday, May 4, 1972, in the television studio at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, here at the medical center. You will be joined, at the entrance of that building, by Ms. Ruth O'Connor, of the Public Affairs Office.

We are grateful for your participation, and look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Lois T. Gardner
Lois T. Gardner
Race Relations Office

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE
OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, INC.

March 15, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Every year the Junior League of Washington requires that its provisional members, as part of their training in community volunteer service, complete a course of study covering various aspects of life in the Washington, D.C. area.

The first meeting of this course, following the initial orientation session, deals with the District government; others cover law, ecology, health, education, welfare, culture and the arts. Mrs. Smith Hempstone and I are in charge of the session on the D.C. government and would be grateful if you could participate in a panel entitled "Problems of Running a Non-self-governing Federal City." We feel that you would add immeasurably to the panel in helping our members' understanding of these problems and of some possible solutions. We are also inviting Senator Inouye, Joseph Yeldell, Harley Daniels, and Lloyd Smith.

Our meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, April 25, in the Parish Hall of the Church of the Epiphany, 13th and G Streets, N.W. It will begin at 7:30; following brief remarks by Mrs. Hempstone and me, we will ask each panelist to speak for about ten minutes. The meeting will then be opened to questions from the audience and discussion among the panelists if they wish.

We look forward to hearing from you. Please send your response to me in care of the Provisional Course Committee, Junior League of Washington, at the address at the bottom of this letter. I can also be reached by telephone at 933-8440; Mrs. Hempstone's number is 657-2918.

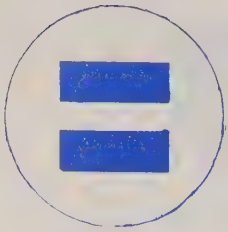
So that our members, as well as interested husbands and escorts, who work downtown can come directly from work, we have arranged with the Church of the Epiphany to have the Parish Hall open from 6:30. We would be delighted to have you come for coffee with us before the meeting if you can.

Very truly yours,

Janet Cline Patrick

Janet Cline Patrick
(Mrs. Robert J. Patrick, Jr.)

*will call
ref to
statchood
party*



TELEPHONE: (202) 265-8200

WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

"Equal Results through Equal Opportunity"

1424 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
SUITE 604

April 19, 1972

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TIGHE E. WOODS

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Washington Urban League wishes to present to you a Whitney M. Young, Jr. Award for outstanding community service.

The presentation is to take place in connection with our Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Dinner which will be held on Wednesday, May 17, 1972 at 8:00 P.M., at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

We hope you will accept this award and can arrange to be present to receive it.

Sincerely,

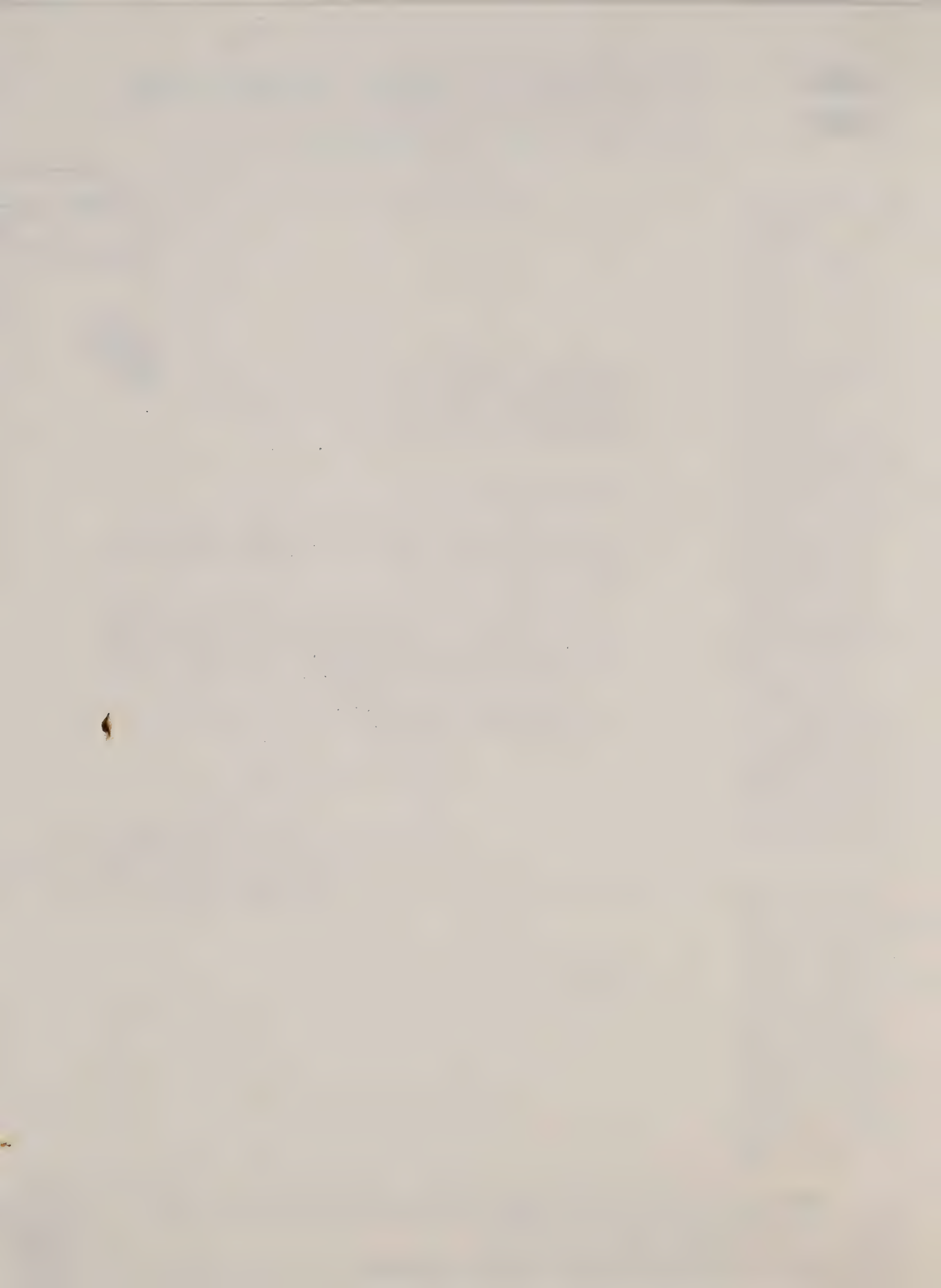
Erman W. Edgecombe, M.D.
President, Washington Urban League
Board of Directors

EWE:crj

MEMBER, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Contributions to the Washington Urban League are tax deductible







Institute for the Advancement of Urban Education

55 WEST 42ND STREET • SUITE 648 • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 • (212) 868-3770

Office of the President

April 10, 1972

Dr. Julius Hobson
Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M. Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Julius:

Thanks so much for agreeing to participate in a forum dealing with our Stamford Desegregation Project. The forum is scheduled to take place on Wednesday, May 3 at 7:30 p.m. in Stamford, Connecticut.

I will be forwarding more specific information regarding program format and travel directions shortly.

In the meantime, thanks so much for your continued interest and assistance.

Sincerely,

LLOYD B. HUNTER
President

LBH/rmc



FIRST TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

309 E STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

(202) 737-4859

ROY BLUMHORST
Pastor

DAVID GOHN
*Director of
Christian Education*

March 16, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
The Washington Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

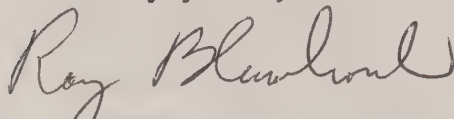
Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is just a quick note to thank you for agreeing to be with our Pastoral Conference on October 31. As the date arrives I will be sending you more specific information about it.

This letter is simply to confirm the date and to make sure you note it's October 31 instead of the November 2 which I had in my first letter.

I am looking forward to your attendance.

Sincerely yours,


ROY BLUMHORST

RB:ow

THE WASHINGTON ETHICAL SOCIETY

DONALD D. MONTAGNA, Leader
JUDITH E. ESPENSCHIED, Regional Assistant
JOELL B. SILVERMAN, Religious Education Director

7750 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20012
882-6650

21 December 1972

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The executive committee of "Art From Inside" has nominated you to be a member of our Honorary Committee.

This exhibit and sale of art work by prisoners has been drawn from institutions in New York, Virginia, and Maryland. The show will be displayed at the Washington Ethical Society 13-27 January from noon until nine (Sundays only, 1-4:00 p.m.).

The exhibit, titled "Art From Inside," is intended to demonstrate to the public that, given decent training and facilities, prisoners can contribute to society. They can produce capably and creatively, both while they're in jail and after they leave. Art is only one of the areas in which they have talent which could be nurtured.

In its New York showing, "Art From Inside" sold \$10,000 worth of paintings. Ninety percent of the money collected went directly to the artist, and ten percent to the art program of the inmate's institution.

We would appreciate having your support for this endeavor. If you wish to accept this nomination to our Honorary Committee, please write us before January 2nd. We would like you to come as our guest to the preview and wine reception on Saturday, 13 January. An invitation will follow.

Best regards,

Don Montagna

Don Montagna, Leader
Washington Ethical Society

1/4/73
phoned to
acknowledge
& thank -
view -

*View - Ask
Council - Ask
if possible
write to say
yes.*



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text enclosed within a hand-drawn oval border.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text at the bottom of the page.]

Women's Advertising Club of Washington
1345 University Boulevard East
Langley Park, Maryland 20783
October 16, 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
102 G Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The 1972 Political Poll Luncheon, co-sponsored by The Women's Advertising Club of Washington and The Advertising Club of Metropolitan Washington, will take place on Tuesday, October 31, 1972, in the Main Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel from Noon until 2 p.m. sharp!

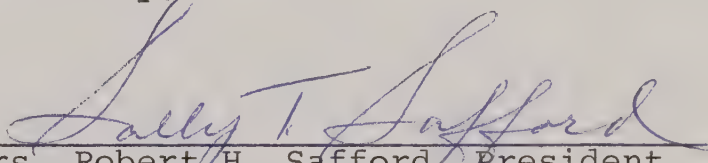
An audience of 500 prominent business persons will hear "off-the-record" remarks by political analysts about the approaching Presidential election.

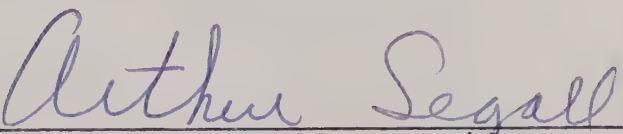
We wish to invite you to join us for this occasion. An opportunity will be provided to introduce you to our audience.

Kindly let us know if you, or some designated representative will be able to participate with us.

Would you call Mrs. Freddie H. Lucas, Washington Office, J.C. Penney Company, Inc., at 223-9060 regarding your attendance at the 1972 Political Poll Luncheon?

Sincerely,


Mrs. Robert H. Safford, President
The Women's Advertising Club of
Washington


Mr. Arthur Segall, President
The Advertising Club of Metropolitan
Washington



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSION ON ACADEMIC FACILITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

638-2674

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

me

February 25, 1972

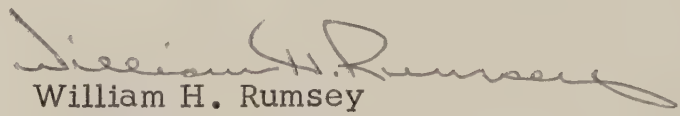
Mr. Julius Hobson
300 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As a newly elected member of the D. C. Commission on Academic Facilities you are invited to attend the meeting being held March 15, 1972, at 2:00 p.m. This meeting will be held at Washington Technical Institute, in the Board Room, which is located on the second floor of Building 2. At that time you will be officially sworn in as a citizen member.

The Commission looks forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,


William H. Rumsey
Executive Secretary

WIQE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ . WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
1319 Fourth Street, S.W. TELEPHONE (202) 554-3308

November 29, 1972

TO: Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Director, Washington Institute for
Quality Education

SUBJECT: Progress report on the agreement reached between the
D.C. Board of Education, the school administration,
and WIQE (see attached agreement)

In the agreement reached with the Board of Education, we submitted the attached "Proposed Budget," which is self-explanatory.

We were forced to revise the expenditures as presented in the budget for the simple reason that we were unable to obtain sufficient funds to carry out the project in the manner first proposed. Thus we altered the expenditures (see attached budget for June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972). The figure of \$23,900.00 represents the amount of money that WIQE has spent out of grants to carry forward the project.

There are final reports in printing, and a manual to be finished by the end of December, which will be useful not only in Washington but throughout the country. The whole thrust of this report to the school system is to abide by the Court's decree dealing with equalization of educational resources. We are to report to the Board of Education with three alternative methods of equalizing these resources, based primarily upon the needs in the community, more than upon the equalization of money resources. The plaintiffs in the case and the school officials have agreed in writing before the Court that this would be an acceptable path for this kind of inquiry.

We estimate that WIQE will maintain the present, cut-back salary levels without hiring anyone else, and that, with approximately \$15,000 more, we can and will complete the project. We have reasonable assurances from the Carnegie Foundation that there will be a grant forthcoming of approximately \$15,000.

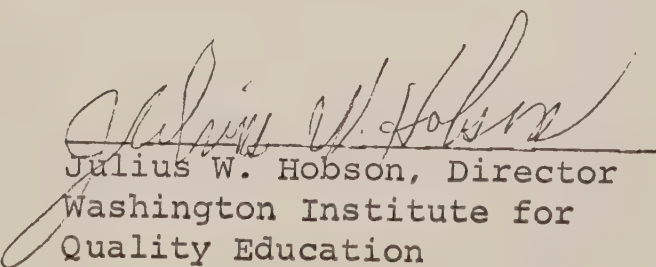
As soon as we have completed these proposals and presented them to the Board of Education, we will present to you a very detailed accounting of where the money that your Foundation granted to us was spent. We will also present to you copies of the finished proposals and the manual of operation which we hope ultimately to make available to all public school systems in the country.

Also enclosed with our final report will be copies of our income tax returns and our proper papers filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

Thank you for your help, and feel free to call upon us with any general or detailed question about the work at any time. Our records will be available to you for examination upon request.

I, as Director of WIQE, have been hospitalized about half of the time since June 1, 1972, and have not been able to keep up to date all of WIQE's records. I have received happy news from my doctors to the effect that I am getting physically better, and that I will be able to work more consistently -- and thus keep more current in my reporting.

We would like to state again that this agreement reached between the school officials and the officers of WIQE is in no way legally binding upon the school system. It is simply an agreement reached between the Court, the schools and WIQE on how best to expedite the matter of bringing about equality in educational opportunity for all the public school children in the District of Columbia. We have good reason to believe, from the many requests and inquiries we have received from other school districts, that there is a great deal of interest throughout the country in the kind of manual we expect to produce.


Julius W. Hobson, Director
Washington Institute for
Quality Education

JWH/vm
Attachments

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

CURRENT BUDGET

June 1, 1972, to December 1, 1972

A. Sources of Income

Cash on hand	--
Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	\$10,000.00
Hattie M. Strong Foundation	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total income, 6/1/72-12/1/72	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

B. Salaries* (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Project Director (came on board as a consultant at average fee of \$50/day, or approximately \$400/month)	\$2,400.00
Legal Consultant (2 days/week @ \$50/day, averaging \$400/month)	2,400.00
Administrative Assistant/Statistical Analyst (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,500.00
Statistician (Survey) (part-time, @ \$9,500/year)	3,750.00
Secretary (@ \$7,200/year)	3,600.00
3 part-time student assistants (legal, graphic, research and editing)	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$17,150.00

C. Expenses (6/1/72-12/1/72)

Rent (\$2,400/year)	\$1,200.00
Telephone (\$1,500/year)	750.00
Office supplies and equipment (includes printing & graphic presentation)	1,500.00
Equipment repair and maintenance (moved to 1319 Fourth St., S.W.)	500.00
Duplicating (Xerox)	900.00
Postage and messenger service	650.00
Office maintenance (janitorial)	300.00
Traveling expenses, local	150.00
" " out-of-town	600.00
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>200.00</u>
	<u>\$6,750.00</u>

Total expenditures, 6/1/72-12/1/72 \$23,900.00

* It was estimated that this project would cost approximately \$67,800 to complete. However, due to our inability to raise even half that much, salaries had to be cut to meet available funds.

1319 Fourth Street, S.W.

December 5, 1972

To: My friends in the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Dear Friends,

Thank you so very much for the complimentary letters -- which I still feel I have to live up to -- and for your contributions.

It is this kind of help and support which we hope will help bring solutions to some of our problems.

With best regards,

Julius W. Hobson

P.S. Let me hear from you again soon.

(Sent to: Mr. Hamilton Smith
1906 Jackson St., N.E.
Washington, D.C.)

with note asking him to share letter with other contributors)

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20016

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT AND
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

23 June 1972

Mr. Julius Hobson
Institute for Quality Education
300 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

About three weeks ago, you very generously allowed Louise White and me to interview you. Since then we have frequently been reminded how very helpful you were. It was also very generous of you to let us take time out of your already tight schedule and so we wanted to thank you again for your help.

There are many days when we get discouraged with trying to develop our analysis of the District's political system. Maybe there's so little material on the District because of the nature of its sorry political system. Be that as it may, we know full well that we could never hope to write anything without interviews of the sort you granted us. We are deeply indebted to your kindness and candor, as well as to the strength of your insights.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Coralie Bryant

Coralie Bryant

CB:bm

Louise White

Louise G. White

